ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,130—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 30, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4193	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. Leigh	17th "
R.* HYDASPES	2995	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5260	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
R.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 22nd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,593 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,102 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Visiadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 8, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUNERA," 1,615 tons, on the 4th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 2nd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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UMBRELLAS FOR THE MONSOON.

A fresh Consignment of the above just to hand, fitted with Fox's Paragon Frames, which are especially strong and suitable for India.

NEW STOCK

Consists of Best Quality Silk and Twilled Silk Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, with Natural Wood Handles, in the best shapes, Plain and Silver Mounted.

LADIES'—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Twill	10 12	12 0
Satin Twill	15 0	16 8
Special Twill Silk	20 0	22 8
Superior Silk with Silver Mounts..	24 0	27 0

GENTS'—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Twill	9 0	10 0
Laventine Twill	13 0	14 8
Special Silk	23 0	25 0
Superior Silk and Silver Mounts...	30 0	34 0

Also Ladies' and Gents' Sun Umbrellas, White and Green Lined, and Natural Sticks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents'	6 0	6 12
Ladies'	5 0	5 10

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

SEA SICKNESS REMEDY.
The LATEST and BEST Remedy.—Far in advance of anything yet discovered. Reports show that it does all that is claimed for it. Rs. 2 per bottle.

KOLA WINE.
A valuable aid to the *Sea Sickness Remedy*, being Tonic and sustaining; supporting the strength in the absence of food. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

SAFETY RAZORS.
Compact and Safe.—Shaving no further trouble, as they can be used in the roughest sea, and in any position without danger. Rs. 6-8 each.

MARINE SOAP, KEMP'S.
For washing in sea water. Rs. 3-12 dozen cakes.

SPONGE BAGS.
Various Patterns and Sizes. Re. 1 to Rs. 3.

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
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THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

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[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
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For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:
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THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP.
BEST
FINISH.

STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6 8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11 12	"
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9 8	"
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7 8	"
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5 8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6 8	"
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5 8	"
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4 8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO PAPER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are to be received by the President of the Committee for Making Purchases for the Baroda Government, on or before 20th August, 1894, 12 o'clock Noon (Madras time).

2. In the event of no suitable Tenders, a Public Auction will be held at the Sonapati's Office the same day.

3. Sample Books, Tender form, and all other information can be had from the Undersigned during Office hours on payment of Twelve Annas British Indian Currency.

K. M. JOGLEKAR, M.A.,
Superintendent.

Government Printing Press, Baroda, 23th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the Resignation of his Seat on the Municipal Corporation by Mr. Meherjibhai R. SETNA, a representative of the D Girgaum Ward, there is a CASUAL VACANCY in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, the 14th August, 1894, for a WARD ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th JULY, 1894.

No. 1020—G. 218.

WANTED, for the Mysore Government Geological Department, SIX APPRENTICE GEOLOGISTS,—salary per mensem Rs 100 rising to Rs. 150, with prospect of promotion, after due qualification, to the grade of Assistant Geologists. Assistant Geologists will be of the same status as Assistant Engineers, and will be in three grades on Rs. 200, 250 and 300 a month, respectively. Apprentice and Assistant Geologists will be entitled to the same Travelling Allowances as officers of similiar rank in the Public Works Department.

2. Candidates must be graduates in Arts, who have passed in Chemistry or Geology, or must possess special qualifications in these subjects, or be graduates in Civil Engineering.

3. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before 31st AUGUST next.

4. These applications should state—
(a) the Candidate's full name and address;
(b) his Father's name;
(c) his Race or Caste; and
(d) his educational and special qualifications;
and be accompanied with certificates of progress and conduct from the authorities of the College which the candidate may have attended, and other testimonials, if any.

5. Approved candidates will be required to appear before a Board of Examiners at Bangalore on a date which will be duly announced to them. The Board will test the qualifications of the candidates appearing before them by an oral or written examination, or both. After such examination and the production of medical certificates of physical fitness, the selection of Apprentice Geologists will be finally made by the Government and duly announced. The Apprentices selected will have to undergo departmental training in Laboratory and Field work and in Mine Surveying, and also special training in Advanced Chemistry.

6. The Apprentices will be entertained on the following terms:—

(1) After one year's satisfactory work, their salary will be raised to Rs. 150, and after another year's similar work, they will be promoted as Assistant Geologists, third grade, on Rs. 200. Their further advancement to Assistant Geologists of the second and first grades will be according to merit only.

(2) An Apprentice may be discharged at any time, if it is found that he is not likely to acquire the qualifications required for the Department.

By Order,
T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpaty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth Day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three the following Immoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them in all that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing Eleven Thousand Three hundred and Eighty-one square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, wife of Soditana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhai, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Perozbai, widow of Rustumjee Nowrojee Metabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dadyseth and on the East by the Mazagon, road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-six square yards is leasehold property, held under two leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an agreement, dated Twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and fifty-five square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees three hundred and forty and annas eight (340-8). A portion admeasuring four hundred and fifty-five square yards of the leasehold land has been underleased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion admeasuring nine hundred and thirty-one square yards, at Rupees (65) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-five square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty-eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with soscalled JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
„ 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
and
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 15,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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Secretary.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the DELHI CLOTH and GENERAL MILLS Co., Ld., Delhi, a Thoroughly Practical and Steady SPINNING and CARDING MASTER. Must be a practical made Man. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating terms and particulars, should be made to the SECRETARY of the Company.

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NOTICES.

MADRAS AUTUMN RACES,

2ND. 4TH and 6TH OCTOBER, 1894.

THE DATES for the above MEETING are ALTERED from the 6th, 9th and 11th October to the 2nd, 4th and 6th idem, and SECOND-ENTRIES will CLOSE on the 25th September, instead of the 1st October.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

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GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Hazur, P. W. Department, Baroda, 26th July, 1894.

HIDES AND SKINS.

TENDERS for Supply of above to Madras Arsenal for year 1895-96, will be received up to 17th September, 1894, and be opened on 18th idem by the Ordnance Officer in charge, to whom application for further particulars should be made.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.

CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI, Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSEDJI KATRUCK, RATANBAI, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI H. RMUSJI, SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, NALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of three of the clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal heirs or legal representatives of each of them as far as dead since the date of said Decree, any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Framji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1766, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-tenths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Cursetji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Lakrawalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 356.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO RATANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL AND MERWANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL, SITUATE AT NARGOAL, IN THE DISTRICT OF THANNA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 420 OF 1891.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Baronet, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort.....Plaintiff,

VERSUS

RATANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL and MERWANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL, both Parsees, residing at Nargoal, in the District of Thanna.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-first day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, outhouses, stablings, well, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate in the Village of Nargoal, in the District of Thanna, by the Decree herein stated to contain Two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-five square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, but by recent measurement found to contain Six Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described as Lot No. 2, belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the property formerly of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by the vacant ground of Cowasjee Pestonjee Patel, on the North by the property of the said Ratanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, and on the South partly by the vacant ground of Burjorjee Limjeebhoy Patel and partly by the property of Burjorjee Ratanjee Vakaria, and which said premises are marked with a Red Line Boundary in the Plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the Sheds, Wells, Trees and Plants thereon, situate on the North-east side of the Property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1, in the said Village of Nargoal, containing three acres and thirty-three goontas and three-fourths of another goonta, equal to Eighteen Thousand Six Hundred and three square yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts, and Registered under Survey No. 46, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the East by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjeebhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjeebhoy Patel, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1 and belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the other property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, on the North partly by the property of Ganda Callian Wanis, and partly by the property of Bhungia Gudka Bhandary, and on the South partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, and partly by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and which said premises are marked with a green line boundary in the plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office, of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, CALCUTTA, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, to consider the Directors' proposals for the Formation of an ANNUITY BRANCH, and for the Enlargement of the Scope of the Fund by eliminating the Clause of Rule 3 relative to Local Limits.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

A

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NATIVE BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,910
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of India	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	6m
barter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	200	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2 500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,280	100	100	ex div ½	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		600	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	Rs. 25	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	280	280	7½ pr. ct.	300
India Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	200	8 pr. ct.	85
Kamp & Co.	6,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	220
Kurrachee Landing	300	300	300	3	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Nil.	pa-
Marks Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. c	140
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	100	80	230
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	12xd
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B.&C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,250
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	850
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	530
Framjee Cowasjee	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Kindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Kinghorne Mill	700	500	500	4 0	880
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jeffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1 00	900	dvd Rs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82½
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	167½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	867½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,615
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	131½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	835
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	19½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	52	550
Vaishankar Lakhmidhar C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,0	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,200	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES, Yearly Rs.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,45)
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	5 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Braula Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	14	207½
Clarke	200	1,250	1,250	20	192
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—	Nil	1,175
Fort	515	2'500	500	Rs. 80	105
French	300	50*	50*	Nil	1,200
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	30	425
Ghaudi Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	105
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200*	all	15 pr. ct.	420
Mahaudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	245
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	12½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	380
New Borar	1,200	500	500	Nil	235
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	535
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35 dvd	12½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	475
Sassoon	300	600	600	30	480
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,900
Sayah Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	570
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	16	10
Volkart		1,00	1800	Rs. 0	200
					195
					1,050

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-10	
China Leaf	"	29	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-2	"
Do. do. new	"	28-7	"
Australia do.	"	29-1	
Bombay do.	"	29	
English Sovereigns	"	15-6	
Do. Drazone	"	15-5	
Bar Silver 17 Sterlings	"	96	
Do. 17½ do.	"	96-2	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	205	
Franc pieces	"	240	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Siam (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—Imaum (s), from Newport ; and Arroyo (s), Kobe.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th :—Aden (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Thibet (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; Southern Cross (s), Antwerp ; Vortigern (s), Dunkirk ; Dwarka (s), Karachi ; and Naderi (s), Jedda, &c. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered, and the steamer Hosseinee left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Aden and Southern Cross left the dock on Saturday.

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—Mahadew Babaji, aged forty years, a leper, found lying sick on Kandawady Road, was removed to the Leper Asylum, on Friday evening.

MISSING OR STOLEN.—Purshotum Kursondas, residing at Bhooleshwar, has reported to the police the loss or theft, somewhere on the road, of a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 200, from the neck of his son, aged eighteen months.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement, appearing elsewhere, for six apprentice geologists for the Mysore Government. Details regarding salary, necessary qualifications, prospects, and other particulars can be ascertained from the advertisement.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Kesew Ramchunder, aged eighty years, who is partially deaf and blind, was, on Friday evening, accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, at the junction of Bazaar and 5th Kamatipura Lanes, sustaining a fracture of two ribs on the right side. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and treated.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Corporal Snook ... Rimmer.
Overture	Banditen Streiche ... Suppe.
Song	Mona (Cornet Solo) ... Adams.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera ... Verdi.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea ... Brewer.
Valse	Follette ... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludha Chattoo, a prominent Khoja merchant, which occurred suddenly at his bungalow, at Breach Candy, on Saturday evening last. Mr. Jafferbhoy was a public-spirited and popular gentleman in his community, and was, some time ago, a member of the Bandora Municipality, to which he lately presented a sum of money for the erection of an ornamental lamp-post, opposite the Chimabai Church at Bandora. On Saturday afternoon, the deceased gentleman attended as usual his firm's place of business in Khoja Moholla; and feeling slightly indisposed, drove straight to his bungalow at Breach Candy, where he expired soon afterwards. His death is a severe loss to his community.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of a Native Christian, named Joseph Maria De Souza, aged thirty years, a resident, of Mua, a village in Thana District. It appears that, on the 21st instant, the deceased climbed up a tree near his house in his village for the purpose of plucking fruits, when the branch on which he was standing, gave way, and he fell down the ground, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining a fracture of the right arm and abrasions on other parts of the body. On the 25th instant he was brought to Bombay by his sister and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on the following day the injured arm was amputated. A day after the amputation had been performed, symptoms of tetanus supervened, and continued in severity until his death, which occurred on Saturday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS.—The concert, held in aid of the Bombay Harbour Mission, on Saturday evening, at the Seamen's Recreation Rooms, Frere Road, proved a great success. The arrangements for the performance were kindly made by Mrs. Butterfield, and from the large audience, it may safely be asserted that the Mission was pecuniarily benefited. Miss Dot Carey sang and danced the song, "The Love with the Man in the Moon," and was applauded thrice by the audience. Miss Marie Fredelis proved a skilful mandolinist by several selections, which were much appreciated. The comic song "Treasures of Home" rendered by Mrs. Peters, was highly amusing. In the second part of the programme Miss Benniston pleased the audience by the comic song in character, "The very Worst Girl in School." Miss Marie Fredelis again appeared with her stage instruments and played various selections, which had to be repeated three times before the audience were satisfied. Mrs. Butterfield sang "In Old Madrid." Miss Dot Carey again sang and danced the well-known song, "Ting a Ting," which captivated the audience so much that she had to appear three times. It is anticipated that Miss Dot Carey with her parents, who are well-known in Bombay and Australia for their skill in entertaining the public will give another performance during the monsoon.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Vithoo Dhondoo, a notorious burglar, was charged at the instance of Inspector Sanderson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking, and, with two other persons, committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, clothing, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 232-8, belonging to Talka Gaina, a Marwaree shroff, having his shop at 5th Lane Khetwady. It appears that on the night of the 6th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, complainant closed his shop, and having secured the door with a padlock, went to sleep on the road outside. About 4 o'clock, on the following morning, a police jemadar, Narayen Vithuji, while going on his rounds noticed the shop of the Marwaree broken into. He aroused complainant, who, upon investigation, discovered that the place had been entered from the back by the removal of two boards from a wooden partition, which separated the shop from an adjoining room, occupied by a woman, named, Rukmee, and her two lodgers, Vithoo and Pandoo, and that two wooden boxes had been forced open and gold and silver ornaments, a turban, a gold embroidered cap, and Rs. 50 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 232-8, stolen therefrom. Inquiries made by the police elicited that an hour before the burglary was detected, the two Hindu lodgers had disappeared, and that the woman herself had been implicated in the affair. She was immediately taken into custody, and later on in the day she took the police to her mother's house at Worlee, where the latter on being questioned by the police, produced some ornaments, which she said she had received from her daughter Rukmee. Subsequently one of the lodgers, Pandoo Gunoo, was arrested, and the major portion of the stolen property was recovered from him, but his accomplice Vithu (the accused in the present case) who had absconded from Bombay, could not be found at the time. Rukmee and Pandoo were subsequently placed before the magistrate on a charge of house-breaking and theft, and on conviction, the former was sentenced to six months' and the latter, being an old offender, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. A few days after this Vithu Dhondu returned to Bombay, and put up at Khetwady. On the 25th instant he paid a visit to an ale-house, where he became tipsy, and having behaved in a disorderly a manner he was taken into custody by the police. On the following morning he was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastoor on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in a public place, when his identity was brought to light. The evidence of the convicted accomplices as well as of the complainant and other witnesses having been recorded, the accused denied the charge, but admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' and six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE Empress of Austria, says the *World*, is still able to tire out the guides at Madonna di Campiglio and other places in the Southern Tyrol, where her pedestrian feats excite the greatest astonishment and interest. She thinks nothing of a walk of twenty miles, and the rapidity of her pace renders it almost impossible for any of her attendants to keep up with her. The guides have given her the sobriquet of "the chamois."

ONE day, recently, in a Dundee school, so we read in a Dundee journal, the teacher was examining the class in history, and asked one of the boys : "How did Charles I. die ?" The boy paused for a moment, and one of the other lads, by way of prompting him, put his arm up to his collar, to signify decapitation. Boy No. 1 at once grasped, as he thought, his friend's meaning, and exclaimed, to the great amusement of the class, "Please, sir, he died of the cholera."]

CHARGE OF CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PILGRIMS.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment, in the case in which Mr. John Walsh, acting superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, charged the captain of the Austrian s. s. Abdul Kadir and the captain of the Turkish s. s. Polluce, with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by law.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Brown represented for the captain of the s. s. Abdul Kadir, while Mr. Roughton defended the captain of the Polluce.

Mr. Cooper, in delivering judgment, said : This is a case instituted by the acting superintendent of the Preventive Service of Bombay against the captain of the s. s. Abdul Kadir for certain penalties of the breach of certain provisions of the Native Passengers' Ship Act of 1889, and for the breach of certain rules made under the provision of that Act, namely, under Section 38, for bringing passengers from foreign ports in excess of the authorised number ; under Section 26, for not having on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with the rules under the Act; and under Section 44, for neglecting to obey certain rules made under the Act respecting hospital-accommodation, ladders to hatchways, hooks for lanterns, space for passengers, in respect of bamboos or ropes not fixed forward or aft, and the capacity of boats. The ship is a Turkish merchant steam-ship of 1387 tons register, and the captain is a native of Austria, and does not speak or understand English. She left Jeddah with pilgrims, natives of Asia, on the 24th of June last, with the bill of health, signed by the British Consul there, which states the number of persons on board, and two certificates signed by the Turkish sanitary authorities of that port, which states the number of passengers she is entitled to carry, and one of those certificates is certified by the British Consul. The number she was allowed to carry was 955. It is alleged those numbers were counted by the Turkish authorities and by the ship's authorities at Jeddah on the day she left. She called at Aden on the 28th of June, where her pilgrims were counted by the port authorities, and found to be 954. She obtained a bill of health there, on which was endorsed the number and particulars of her passengers so counted, which is signed by the port authorities. She arrived in Bombay harbour, on the 6th of July. Three passengers were alleged to have died on the voyage. Her passengers were counted here by the customs authorities who found the number to be then on board 965. It has come out in evidence that the medical officer held a diploma as doctor from the authorities at Constantinople, and that he had been approved by the chief medical officer of Jeddah ; that the captain was an Austrian and did not understand English, and had received no copy of rules published under the Act. The Government solicitor quite rightly, in my opinion, did not press for a conviction on these complaints. The question for the court is, Is this ship a ship within the meaning of the Act, carrying passengers from any port or place beyond British India to any port or place in British India greater than the number allowed under the Act ? No doubt, she did not carry passengers from a port beyond British India (Jeddah), to a port in British India, Bombay. There is a ship within the meaning of the Act. (See Section 2.) It extends (para *e*) subject to the exception mentioned in Sub-section 2 to ships carrying as passengers more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa. But it does not apply to any ship of war belonging to any foreign prince or state or to any ship not carrying as passengers more than sixty natives of Asia or Africa. It does not exempt any trading ship or merchantman belonging to any foreign Prince or State. Therefore, I think, it is clearly intended to apply to foreign trading ship or merchantman. Mr. Brown has very ably argued that the legislature has no power to legislate in regard to foreign ships in foreign territory, that the Act has no application to foreign ship, that the offence as complained of took place out of this jurisdiction, that there was no obligation for a foreigner to acquaint himself with the rules of the port he is bound to, and referred to several authorities. It is laid down in Maxwell on the interpretation of the statutes by Chief Justice Cockburn in the case of the Frankonia. If the legislature of a particular country should think fit by express enactment to render foreigners subject to its law with reference to offences committed beyond the limits of its territory it would be incumbent upon the court of such a country to give effect to such enactment leaving to the state to settle the question of international law with the governments of other nations. But I think the law is very clearly laid down in the case of the Anapoles by Dr. Lushington. He says "the Parliament of Great Britain, it is true, has not according to the principles of the public law any authority to legislate for foreign vessels in the high seas : or for foreigners out of the limits of the British jurisdiction, that if Parliament thought fit to do so. This court in its instant jurisdiction at least would be found to obey the presumption as strong against Parliament by legislation contravening international law. In cases admitting of possible doubt, the presumption would be that Parliament intended to legislate without violating any rule of international law, and the construction would be accordingly. I apprehend that the British Parliament has an undoubted right to legislate. I am further of opinion that Parliament has a perfect right to say to foreign ships that they shall not unless they comply with British law enter into British ports and if they do enter they shall be subject to penalties unless they have previously complied with the requisitions ordained by the British Parliament, whether this requisitions be as in former times, certificates of origin or clearance of any description from a foreign port or clean bills of health, or taking on board a pilot at any place in or out of British jurisdiction before entering British territories. I consider these observations are equally applicable to the legislature of India, and that it has the right to legislate in regard to foreign ships coming to her ports from foreign ports, or as to sanitary measures or rules to be adopted by them and other measures for protecting its trade, and placing foreign ships upon the same footing as its own as to carry ships upon the same footing as its own as to carry ships upon the particular cargo or passengers. Thereupon the legislature here had the right to pass Section 38 of the Act as applicable to foreign ships coming from foreign ports. I have now to consider what penalty the captain and the ship have rendered themselves liable to by the measurement taken by the customs authorities. The ship had sufficient space in her 'tween decks and other decks to carry 700 passengers, but that provision of the Act was overridden by a notification, dated the 14th of March, 1889, under the powers of Section 56 of the Act, which limited the number of passengers to a certain amount of superficial feet, left unencumbered on the upper deck. There was some question raised as to the meaning of the word oversight, but I hope it to mean "to go beyond" those Sections of the Act. The law now is not under Section 2, but under Sub-Section 2, and the notification which has gone beyond it. Under the notification and the Section the number of passengers would be limited to 671. I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the counting of the passengers here by the customs authorities. Still there is the counting of the passengers by the authorities and the ship's officers at Jeddah, and the counting by the port authorities of Aden, and I think I should give the captain the benefit of that doubt, and consider the number of passengers on board when he arrived here as 952. The number under the Act that he would be allowed to carry would be 671, therefore he had on board 281 greater than the number allowed under the Act. I must fine him in respect of that number a quarter of the amount of that fine, which is Rs. 5 per each passenger in excess, which amounts to Rs. 1,405.

The magistrate intimated that he would deliver a similar judgment in the case of Mr. Roughton's client, who was fined Rs. 290, *i. e.*, Rs. 5 for each extra passenger.

Mr. Brown asked his worship to make a reference to the High Court in respect of the interpretation of the notification for which the magistrate had some doubt.

The magistrate declined to do so as he had already given judgment, stating that the accused had received the benefit of the doubt. He asked Mr. Brown to appeal to the High Court if he was not satisfied with the decision.

Mr. Brown having remarked that he would lodge an appeal, Mr. Nicholson said that the agents of the s. s. Polluce had given an undertaking to pay the fine ; and so they were granted clearance pass, but as the agents of the other steamer had not given a similar undertaking he asked the magistrate to attach the ship.

The magistrate said that he would grant a warrant against the vessel if the necessary undertaking was not given.

The fine was then paid in court.

IT has been proposed that the French post office should issue a stamp with the effigy of the late President Carnot. America honoured in this way both Lincoln and Garfield, who, like Carnot, were assassinated because they were the chief magistrates of the country. The effigy of President Lincoln in the issue of 1866 was one of the most remarkable portraits of small dimensions that had ever been engraved.

STATISTICS show that no fewer than two hundred residents of New York are fitted with eye-glasses every day. At this rate, says a local paper, New York will soon be able to dispute with Boston the palm of being the real literary centre.

PONDICHERRY AS A RETREAT.

WHAT a beautifully neat well-kept place is Pondicherry, and now dreadfully slow ! The French may be bad colonists, but they are unsurpassed for neatness, order or decency, while for governing the Natives they are far ahead of the English. Pondicherry may be poor, and the Governor draws only Rs. 450 a month, but it is a picture of tidiness, good order, and that easy way of living which I consider a charm, though Anglo-Indians would esteem it a waste of time. Dreadfully hot, it is yet wonderfully healthy—due most likely to the capital drainage and municipal arrangements, as well as to that great purifier, the sea-breeze. My daily course of life may be taken as a sample of what is followed in "Pondy." Rise at half-past five and take a walk—officials go to office—go to the library at eight and read the only two Indian papers received there, the *Madras Mail* and *Madras Times*, and then to breakfast at eleven ; sleep till three when officials resume work, hang round the hotel till five when official work is over, and then promenade on the pier, when Le Monde and his wife are sure to be met with. Dinner at seven, a snooze in the arm chair, and then to bed. Twice a week the band plays on the pier, and then Pondicherry is seen at its best. The ladies turning out in most fetching costumes and the sterner sex resplendent in patent leather boots and violet coloured trousers. Funny that trousers change so here: my landlord wears a different pair every day, or I should say one of a different colour, the favourite tone being violet. Life is quite simple and inexpensive, the best house in the place for which you would have to pay a rent of Rs. 500 a month in Chowringhi, costing here but Rs. 30 per mensem. I lived rather extravagantly, as I had to reciprocate the hospitality of some runaway Englishmen, but my total monthly bill did not exceed Rs. 160, which the landlord cosidered as the spending of a prince. The English are not in good repute here ; in fact, the name of an Englishman is detested. Why ? Because every Englishman who comes here is under a cloud, and is more or less a refugee, while some of the birds of passage who have found refuge have performed the feat of "shooting the moon." The number of resident Englishmen is exceedingly small and could be counted on the fingers, and with two exceptions they seem to have left their country for their country's good. There is not a single English commercial house or shop, though most of the clothing and stores are of British make, and are not of a first class quality. Where the ladies get their dresses I know not, but they wear them with a grace and allurement distinctly French, and even the Natives seem to have a certain *chic* in their apparel.

They say the English take their pleasures sadly : but the French in Pondicherry are the dullest lot under the sun. With a magnificent town laid out in imposing style, and far more attractive than Madras, there is not a cafe nor any attempt at amusement. I have been to small stations in British India where there were only a handful of Anglo-Indians and have found more gaiety and social pleasure. A young Englishman has just started teaching young Pondicherry football, but it is very funny, the goals being designated by a row of hats. There are three private gharis in the place, and two bicycles, but not a ticca. I went to a concert given by the Philharmonic Society and found twelve people—of the *elite* of Pondicherry—the scantiness of attendance being attributed to political reasons, and the death of a member of one of the leading families in the place. After the concert there was a dance—a most melancholy affair, and which concluded at ten o'clock. The hall in which this event took place is one of the finest in India, and I was absolutely stunned to find that it was not thronged. Indeed, all the public buildings are very imposing, many of them putting to shame some of those in Calcutta, and they are beautifully kept. Dirt and slovenliness such as we see in so many Presidency towns are unknown here, and the French have contrived to give a picturesque artistic air to the arrangement of the town. Now a word of advice to those who, as so many have done, take shelter in Pondicherry. If you want a good lawyer to see if your position is safe, go to M. Gaston de Pierre, the leading French advocate, at once sound in international law and brilliant as a pleader. If you are in need of a guide, philosopher and friend, don't forget M. de la Foy, a Frenchman, who speaks English well, and is a friend to Englishmen. Don't drink the whisky of the place, as it is vile. By all means pay a visit to General Macleod, the English Consul, and correspondent of the *Madras Times*. Don't miss seeing the cemetery; it is the prettiest in Asia. Of hotels there are two, and I recommend the Hotel d'Europe, where I stayed, but make a bargain beforehand. If you are prone to commercial matter, study the groundnut trade, which is of growing importance. And do not omit to pay a visit to the cotton mill which is so successfully worked by Mr. Templeton, one of the best of Scotchmen.

I was not sorry to leave Pondicherry, as the desperately slow life little suited one used to an active existence, while the absence of sport or social pleasure was a great drawback to what otherwise would be a charming settlement. When the Eridan again arrived in harbour I went on board of her to Colombo to meet the Salazie. I noted the event with joy, as I was anxious to visit France after an absence of nearly twenty-five-years, the last time I was there being the year of the dreadful Franco-German war. I had to wait a couple of days in Colombo harbour awaiting the arrival of the Salazie, and endure the pesterings of hawkers and others of that ilk. But that was but a trivial incident. A magnificent vessel is the Salazie, and just suited for the Franco-Chinese route, particularly in regard to the accommodation for carrying large bodies of passengers. As, perhaps, most of your readers are aware, the steamers of the M. M. Co. on this run are adapted to the transport of troops, and we had over a hundred French soldiers on board, the greater part being invalided home from the poisonous climate of Tonquin, and Cochin-China generally. Looking at some of the emaciated, fever-worn forms, I could not help reflecting on the price in human suffering France pays for her Empire in the East. And then I could not resist admiring the gaiety and courtesy of these poor invalids, that not even the touch of death could repress. I remembered the old sentence taken from a history of the French Revolution that "when the French soldiers had no bread they danced." To me it was, indeed, a pleasure to see the French Tommy Atkins (Roget dumanet they call him in France after so many years of absence, for had I not witnessed him campaigning in New Caledonia far back in the seventies ? A featnre worthy of note among the non-commissioned officers was the superior tone of their manners and the apparent excellence of their education while they were invariably cheerful, though most of them, as I have just said, were suffering from the effects of fever and kindred tropical diseases. Not a grumble among the rankers—though the English "Tommy" would not have put up with the inconvenience some of them had to undergo —and they enjoyed themselves as if they were revelling in bloated luxury. Most of them were carrying home with them parrots which they had tamed to do almost everything, and nearly all had some trophy of the sojourn in the Far East. The simple pleasures of the French soldier, the unvarying cheerfulness and perfect order which I noticed, made an impression on me, more so as such are not the distinguishing marks of British warriors similarly situated.

Apart from the military element, we were a most miscellaneous lot on board the Salazie. All told we numbered nearly five hundred, and I suppose the crew came up to a hundred and thirty, so that this vessel was really a floating city. We had the Count Bourdeille and Countess (Sir Charles Paul's son-in-law and daughter) three Greek gentlemen, one being from Calcutta, a French bishop, a Russian admiral and the wife of the acting Governor of Pondicherry. Then the gamut of nationality and profession ran through three French actresses from Saigon, some missionaries, an Armenian wizard, a Swiss gentleman who had been coffee-planting, three Chinamen, six or seven Russians, who had past most of their life in the Far East, and a planter from Borneo. There were five Spaniards from Manilla, a French officer who had caused most of the trouble in Siam, and an indigo planter from Behar, who had spent thirty years in india. An American officer who was doing the grand tour and an Inspector of Police from Hangkow, two commercial travellers, a squatter from Australia, a journalist, an insurance man, a Scotchman from Assam and a tea planter from Ceylon were the principal items in the Anglo-Saxon contingent. The Salazie had scraped up the representatives of every nationality in the Far East. The social mixture was no less varied, and, if you like, picturesque. A Spanish banker was bound for Barcelona to give an account of his stewardship in Manilla, and a Polish gentleman who had served under Ismail Pasha in Egypt was hieing to Constantinople to see if it were possible to retrieve his fortunes. The majority of the French passengers were Government employes, and I am told they have the privilege of travelling at half rates, but I saw no favouritism shown them on account of their astounding titles, and the influence some of them were supposed to wield. It was only natural the officers should lean towards their own countrymen in little social matters, but this was not done to the prejudice of passengers of other nationalities.

To one accustomed for years to Indian table service it was a treat to find Europeans doing duty as stewards and the attendants, assisted now and then by the inscrutable Chinese. It was no less agreeable to find a change from the old-fashioned cuisine, and to have the niceties of French cookery and really good, solid fare. I was astonished at the provision made for the third-class passengers, who in regard to food fared sumptuously. Pastry and fruit at each meal and good table wine were not the least of the advantages enjoyed by the third-class passengers. I should like to know the English ship where third-class passengers have coffee at each meal with a glass of cognac, and a good dessert, comprising pineapples, bananas, preserved grapes, figs, dates, and nuts. The arrangement of the meals might not suit English tastes, but the quality and variety left nothing to be desired. Cafe au lait at six o' clock, a meat breakfast at eleven, dinner at six, and tea and biscuits at eight. Such was the food dispensation. It must be confessed the interval between breakfast and dinner is much too long, but in the case of first-class passengers it is broken by a cold luncheon at one o'clock. Everything connected with the cuisine is remarkably clean and orderly, not only in the first and second classes, but in the third, which in some ships is shamefully neglected.—*Englishman.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain John Carson, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo, and duty paid salt.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain N

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

Also on account of whomsoever it may concern—

1 tarred case cigars, marked "11," Trichinopoly to Wari Bunder, invoice No 2818 of 2-6-94. Consignees, Messrs. Ramswamy Davey and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, OLD IRON, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Scott Press Company's premises, Victoria, Bunder, Colaba, the undermentioned machinery belonging to the press :—

1 Lancashire boiler by Adamson.
1 vertical boiler.
1 direct engine by Umanney and Tatham.
2 full presses by Messrs. Wren and Hopkinson.
1 set of 6 pumps by the same makers.
1 donkey pump and 1 injector
Pullies, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white nainsooks.
1 case black Italian cloth.
1 bale grey shirting.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of SILK PIECE-GOODS, HANDKERCHIEVES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Estate of the late Mohmed Khoja Meeya Saheb, a quantity of China and Japanese silk piece-goods, consisting of silk pieces, handkerchieves, Rampur shawls, gold embroidered Table covers, crape, shawls, cushions, Limjee lady's silk dress, Dadia Cloth, papers, bronze plates, &c, &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hinks and Dumar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, &c.

The property will be on view from To-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON, LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD., STABLES.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place,

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old can and drums, farriers' rasps and files, &c., &c.,

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by "Wimbridge," "John Roberts," and others, also Rutnagury-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks and Dittmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built dog cart by Kesteven, fitted with mansion hood, light, easy running and in good condition, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Captain C. H. C. HEYMAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 30, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white, and coloured piecegoods, and the following :—

1 Philips' Commercial atlas of the world.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder.
Household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, cabinet, dining table and chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, whatnot, strong made double and single almyras, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawyers, dressing and wash-hand tables, lamps, &c.
300 pieces fine coloured doria stripes, 16 inches.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee, Jamsajee Toddiwalla—

1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe, London.
1 gold semi-hunting watch by LeRoy and Fils, Paris.

On account of the concerned—

4 cases graduated measure glasses, glass funnels and bath thermometers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria,
1 dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 12 CASES COLOURED SATIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Benarsidas Dyashunker, Delhi—

733 { 4367-89 / 4694-95 / 4739-41 / 4938-40 } 12 cases coloured satin.

SALE OF ONE CASE WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOWERED MUSLIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs' CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shri Narain Khunnah, Contractor of C239, Cawnpore—

D2327—1 case 200 pieces 35-36" by 10 yards, white embroidered flowered muslin.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Rajabai Tower, in the premises vacated by Messrs. Tellery and Co., Indian Curiosities, an invoice of fancy flower vases and table ornaments, also valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, handsome pictures, windproof lamps, iron-safe, a sweet-toned Cantante Resonante Square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 4 CASES OF PRINTS.

On MONDAY next, the 6th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ramkishen Sreenaraen, Cawnpore—

FCW 53411-12—2 cases each 63 pieces 25-25½ sousi stripe prints, 6183 yards.
54256-27—2 cases, each 60 pieces 33" Girder stripe, prints 6494 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 30, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Soomar Allarakia, Cutchi Memon, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., 1894, at 3 p.m., at Tiffin Bazaar, Koobar Chawl, consisting few coats, shirts, pantaloons, hats, caps, cup-board, boxes, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL AND ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Mortagagee, Mr. Lalljee Shamjee, and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Khimjee Vurdhman, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th, and TUESDAY, the 28th day of August next, at 4 p. m., respectively, on the respective premises demised to the mortagagee by the said Khimjee Vurdhman and others by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th January, 1894.

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY, the 27th proximo, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the road leading to the west side of Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 1,393 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called New Road, in the western side of Malabar Hill, on the west and south by the Gossavy's burning ground, and on the north by the property now or lately of Mr. William Johnson, which said last mentioned land is entered in the Collector's books under No. 101, and which said messuage is assessed under No. 115, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent, Rhimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

LOT No. 2.

On TUESDAY, the 28th proximo, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, at Broach Street or Street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 400 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the land in the occupation of Huskel Babajee, on or towards the south by the said Broach Street, on or towards the east formerly by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay and now by the property of Sawamull Dosumull, and on or towards the west by a roadway, assessed by Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3182, and situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr Turner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Janardnan and Ardesheer, Attornies for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 15, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 30, 1894.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of anastropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re, 1 per line extra.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available :—

		Per dozen. Rs. a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at.....	10 0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at.....	5 0
Turkish do.	22 in. by 36 in. at.....	6 0
Hand Towels	40 in. by 26 in. at.....	3 0

All of guaranteed durability.

For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

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All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

AN extra three-quarters of a lakh of Indian Council Bills on Madras were allotted yesterday at 1s. 1 1/16d.—the same rate as was obtained for the small amount on the same presidency, placed on the previous day. Consols were unchanged at 101 5/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108¾. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put down 1/8, say, to 5/8 per cent. that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 1/8 per cent. The rate for 4 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £55 3-8; but the price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 28¼; the metal being also unchanged in value in New York, at 62½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange in London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £150,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 13-16d.

To-day's London telegram through Reuter reports financial quotations unchanged; as also is the price of Bar Silver in New York, and Exchange on London.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday with Madras skins 1d. per lb. lower, and Bombay skins of common quality dull, and prices lower to the same extent. The total skins sold were 900,000, out of 1,110,000 offered. The Sheep Skin sale opened yesterday at last sale rates.

Wheat was flat, No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool being quoted at 4s. 7d. per cental, ex-quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 33⅛s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady; Brown Rapeseed at 31⅜s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, market quiet but steady; and Linseed at 39s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market steady.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb., making the quotation 3⅛d. per lb., took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday; but arrivals were unchanged in all positions, as also were prices of East Indian Cotton. The market closed quiet, Surats earier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*; Imports, 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 6,000 bales; and Imports 2,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices were unchanged. The Manchester Market remained quiet in tone.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 7,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 51,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 2,000 bales greater, at 53,000 bales. The Imports were 5,000 bales more, at 20,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,247,000 bales, had decreased during the week by 40,000 bales, and, compared with the figures for the two previous years at the same time, as given below, showed a decrease of 46,000 bales, and 231,000 bales, respectively. The weekly figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, are, as usual of late, missing. The price of spot Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16 during the week, yesterday's quotation having been 5/8d. lower than at the same time last year, and 3-16d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York yesterday, 7 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; September Futures having been 2 points higher, at 6·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the total figures now show an increase in receipts of 842,000 bales compared with last year, and a decrease of 1,196,000 bales as against 1892.

To-day, the price of Futures in New York has declined 5 points, to 6·70 cents per lb., spot Cotton being unchanged in value. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 1,000 bales, going against 3,500 bales last year, and 600 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 7,370,000 bales compared with 7,360,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	4,000	10,000	6,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom ..	9,000	24,000	16,000
,, Continent.....	11,000	9,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	5,853,000	5,011,000	7,049,000
,, exports to U. K. do. ..	2,339,000	2,234,000	3,397,000
,, to Continent do. ..	2,274,000	2,002,000	2,497,000
,, Stock in the Ports	240,000	287,000	442,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,595,540	2,965,230
,, ,, Surats	not recd	221,680	291,070

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,247,000	1,226,790	1,477,510
,, London	(not recd.)	7,000	11,000
American Afloat	30,000	30,000	29,000
East Indian ,, ...	17,000	10,000	12,000
Total		1,339,790	1,528,510
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	3⅛d.	4½d.	4 1-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 1-16d.	5¼d.	3¾d
Difference	13-16d.		11-16

No export business whatever has been done in our local Cotton market to-day; and the Mills have taken only 600 bales, consisting of 250 Bhagalcote, at Rs. 171; 150 Pachora, at Rs. 164; and 100 each of Ujein at Rs. 175; and Bengal, at Rs. 160; the tone of the market having been quiet and prices unchanged.

WHEAT is still neglected by shippers, only a small business having been reported to-day in a quiet market. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	5	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	,,	4	3	0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3	13	0 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	7	0 ,,
Hard Yellow	,,	3	13	0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	12	0 ,,
Hard Red	,,	3	8	0 ,,

SEEDS.—This market has also been quiet in tone, a moderate business for export having transpired. *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt.; while *Rapeseed* has declined one anna, our quotations being now as follows :—

Linseed ..... Rs. 8-1-6 to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,, 6-9-0
Do. do. Cawnpore ,, 6-5-0 to ,, 6-6-0 ,,
Do. Red do. ,, 6-3-0 to ,, 6-9-0 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	1,768 bales.
Wheat.....	4,535 cwt.
Linseed	2,830 ,,
Rapeseed	11,840 ,,
Gingelly.....	1,182 ,,
Poppyseed	592 ,,
Groundnuts	1,393 ,,
Rice	1,795 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. The "Hansa" line has booked cargo for September-October-November shipment at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits; but with no enquiry for Bank remittance, and, re-sellers coming into the market, combined with a paucity of Mercantile Bills, rates hardened a little. Calcutta rates also coming firmer, we closed steady to firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand. 1s. 0 29-32d. to 15-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.... 1s. 0 29-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 0 15-16d. ,,
Credits do. 1s. 1d. ,,
Francs do. 1·36¾ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong, and advancing, and rates for Fours, after opening at 103 3-8 for cash and the settlement, and 103¼ for the August account, attained 103¼ and 103 5-16, respectively, but, becoming weaker again at the close left off, at 1-16 per cent. below these rates; and 3½ per Cents. quoted at 102 11-16, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3 at 101½.

SHARES are quiet and unchanged.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 28.

10 p.m. ... 80·5

SUNDAY, JULY 29.

6 a.m. ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... 82·6
1 p.m. ... 84·4
4 p.m. ... 85·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CUNLIFFE—July 5, at Leamington Spa, the wife of Foster K Cunliffe (Kurrachee), son (stillborn).

GRO ER—July 4, at Tillington House, Petworth, wife of Capt M H S Grover, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FASKEN-THUILLIER—June 6, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon Spens, Capt William Henry Fasken, 10th Bengal Lancers, youngest son of Gen Fasken, Madras Army, of 214, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, to Lilian Emmeline, eldest daughter of Col Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier, C I E, Royal Engineers, and Surveyor-General of India.

FULTON—MARTIN—July 7, at St Barnabas, Kensington, Major Robert Fulton, 1st Goorkha Rifles, third son of the late Captain George William Wright Fulton, Bengal Engineers, to Blanche Eleanor Moffat, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col D W Martin, late 75 Regt.

DEATHS.

CARTER—July 10, at Ashtead, Clevedon, Capt Henry James William Carter, Bengal Army, Retired, youngest son of the late Rev William Carter, Rector of Ashtead, Surrey, aged 75.

HOMES—July 5, at 115, Warwick-road, Earl's Court, S W, Constance Stanley, wife of Col F J Homes, O S I, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, aged 48.

MORROGH—July 7, at 5, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, after a brief illness, Major-General Edmund Ghuznee Morrogh, Madras Army, Retired, aged 55.

PEACOCK—July 1, at Kimbolton, Frank Denman Peacock, younger son of the late Right Hon Sir Barnes Peacock, aged 43.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1894.

THERE was good cause for the elation with which the ex-Viceroy of India was welcomed on the occasion of his presiding at the nineteenth annual Burma Dinner in London, three or four weeks since, for undoubtedly one of the most remarkable factors of Lord Lansdowne's quinquennium was the progress of Burma. Under the ex-Viceroy and Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, both the old and new provinces rapidly advanced in material prosperity, in the opening up of communication, and in all the other blessings which follow in the train of civilized and enlightened rule. Such results cannot be attained without persistent labour, and Lord Lansdowne did not exaggerate when he declared that during his term of office the attention of the Government of India was constantly occupied with Burma. A glance at the titles of the Acts passed by the Supreme Legislative Council during the last five years, is alone sufficient to show that well-nigh half of the more important measures of the last Viceregal administration related to Burma. Not only was Lord Lansdowne in his administrative capacity brought into close touch with the internal affairs of Burma, he also terminated his tours in India by visiting the Province. His Lordship seems to have done this on the principle of leaving the best wine till last, for he told his audience that he retains a vivid and pleasing recollection of his visit to a part of the Indian Empire in many respects so unique. There was almost a tinge of sadness in his reflection that he might never again navigate the free waters of the Irrawady; watch the graceful contortions of the poay; or hear the sound of the monastery bells wafted upon the evening breeze. With a geography, a history, and an ethnology all its own Burma has a local colouring at once distinct and attractive. Lord Lansdowne described his tour in Burma as one of great and absorbing interest, and said that a visit to the country was absolutely necessary to know how bright and how attractive its local colouring is. As the annexation of Upper Burma took place two years before Lord Lansdowne assumed office, it was not needful for him to seek any justification for that step. If such justification were needed, it is to be found in subsequent events—events which have disarmed whatever opposition confronted Lord Dufferin's policy leading to the Proclamation of January 1st, 1886.

The country which in the days of King Theebaw was given over to misrule and disorder, and where few elements then existed for the foundation of a system of local administration, has in less than eight years been completely transformed into a region of peace and quietness. In 1887-88 it was found necessary to employ troops consisting of 26,400 men; last year, only 10,700 were required, and the military police has been reduced in the same period from twenty thousand to 13,200. Violent crime in Upper Burma has been reduced by ninety per cent., and is in fact actually rarer there than in the Lower Province. Another point to which Lord Lansdowne drew attention was the importance of Burma from a political point of view as being the Eastern frontier of the Empire, the region where we come into contact with that great front of barbarism by which the Indian Empire is girdled from the Persian Gulf right round to the Siamese frontier. It is true that the details of the frontier dividing our Burmese possessions, from the Chinese Empire, and extending from the almost unknown valleys of the Upper Irrawady down to the southern borders of Yunnan, a distance of five hundred miles, have not yet been definitely settled. However, if the negotiations with China on this subject have been slow, they have been otherwise satisfactory, and it may be hoped that the Court of Pekin will spare a little time from its meditations upon the Corean difficulty to formally ratify the agreement arrived at some months ago. Meanwhile, considerable progress has been made in settling the tribes inhabiting our side of the border—a country extremely difficult of access, concerning which very slight and untrustworthy information formerly existed. The Siamese frontier has been settled on a satisfactory and reasonable footing. The pacification of the vast tract lying between Burma, Bengal, and Assam, and known as the Chin-Lushai country was also a circumstance upon which Lord Lansdowne was able to congratulate the Anglo-Burmans he addressed. Lord Lansdowne was careful to point out that a great deal of the credit for this settlement of wild tribesmen is due to the junior and subordinate officers upon whom the brunt of the operations fell. For weeks, and sometimes months, these servants of the State have had to traverse thick jungles, commanding only small forces of men, and exposed to all the dangers which a journey into an unknown region to repress disorder involves.

In a gathering largely composed of men of business the ex-Viceroy did well to point out the vital moment to commerce of frontier questions such as these. Without a settled frontier there can be no such thing as peace upon our borders, and without peace the development of transfrontier trade is hopeless. The trade in the region of the Burmo-Chinese frontier was in earlier times very considerable, but it dwindled almost to nothing in recent years, and its revival is entirely due to the improved condition of the border. Indeed, our policy in Burma has throughout been largely dictated by commercial considerations. The war of 1852 had its origin in the refusal of the Burmese officials to recognise the existing treaty between the British Government and their own concerning the protection of Burma merchants. The retention by King Theebaw of unjust monopolies, and the offer of exclusive commercial privileges to other foreign powers, brought about war that led to annexation in 1886. In that year the seaborne trade of Burma amounted to sixteen crores of rupees, and in 1892-93 it had risen to twenty-four crores. An increase of fifty per cent. in seven years can only be accounted for by the fact that Burma now has settled frontiers and properly-protected trade rights. Great as the advance has been, there is good reason to believe that still greater progress will be made in the future. Lord Lansdowne is not as a rule unduly optimistic, and therefore his prophecy that before long Upper Burma, instead of being a burden on the finances of the combined Provinces, will be a source of profit, may be accepted with a good deal of confidence. A fertile soil, vast and productive forests, an expanding railway system, great mineral wealth, and large waterways are amongst the conditions which support the ex-Viceroy's predictions. In many parts of India the surplus population presses heavily upon the means of subsistence, but in Upper Burma the reverse is the case, and the population is far below what is necessary for the proper development of the resources of the country. The revenue of Burma is rapidly expanding, and the combined Provinces which in 1887 showed a deficit of Rx. 748,000, last year had a total surplus of Rx. 871,000. This is the more satisfactory inasmuch as so large a part of the expenditure incurred has been spent upon railways, canals, and roads, and other works calculated to open up communication and develope trade. During the septennium the total railway mileage has more than doubled, but Lord Lansdowne is not satisfied, and hopes to see a still larger expenditure on railways in the future. From whatever point of view we regard Burma we see that real and lasting progress has been made. While we are unable to view the suggestion of Mr. Halliday that the chief seat of Indian administration should be transferred from Calcutta to Rangoon as anything else but facetious, we may cherish bright hopes that Lord Lansdowne's prophecy will be fulfilled, and that in time to come Burma will be one of the most prosperous and progressive portions of the British Empire.

AT the recent meeting of the shareholders of the East India Railway Company the chairman complained that continued difficulties are met with in obtaining funds from the Government of India to meet the reasonable requirements of traders for increased or improved accommodation, and what is virtually an almost insuperable barrier has been set up against any extension of the undertaking's that the Board still finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining funds from the Government, while even the amount urgently required to provide carriages for the many thousands of passengers whom, in the absence of proper vehicles, it has been necessary to carry in goods waggons and cattle trucks, has only been granted after repeated solicitation. In the House of Commons, the afternoon the mail left, Sir James Kitson was to ask Mr. Fowler whether his attention had been callad to this statement, and whether he would afford railway companies the means of obtaining readily the necessary additional funds for meeting the requirements arising in the development of traffic on their lines. As a manufacturer of locomotives, Sir James Kitson speaks feelingly, but it is only fair to him to remember that he as well as the other iron masters, who are so energetically urging the adoption of a more vigorous railway policy, have never concealed the fact that while they are saying one word for India they are saying two for themselves; or, to put the matter in another way, while they are anxious to benefit India, they are doubly anxious to compensate Northern England for the loss of some of the best of her foreign customers. Mr. Joseph Walton who may be regarded as the pioneer of this movement, and who recently had an interview with Mr. Fowler upon the subject, has practically been accepted as the Liberal Candidate for Doncaster. If he succeed in getting into Parliament, he will be a thorn in the side of any Secretary of State until he gets what he wants. While Sir James Kitson blames the Government for being too stingy in their dealings with the railway companies, others complain of them for being too liberal. For instance, Mr. Schwann, of whom we have not heard very much lately, has discovered that the Government of India has been supplying the G. I. P. with coal from the Umaria collieries at too cheap a rate. These collieries cost ten lakhs of rupees, and if the same allowance were made for depreciation as is made in England, Mr. Schwann contends that they would be worked at a loss. The price of coal, he says, has been reduced by the Government manager, first in 1892, to Rs. 5-8-0 and, secondly, in 1893, to Rs. 4-3-0 per ton. Mr. Fowler's attention is being called to the matter. He is asked whether the chief consumer of the Umaria coal is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a company earning much more than its guaranteed dividend, and whether the successive reduction in price by the Government have consequently gone to reduce the cost of working of that line, and consequently to increase the dividends of the shareholders of the railway at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. Mr. Fowler is to be asked to interfere to prevent "this proceedings on the part of the Indian Government."

THERE can now be scarcely any doubt as to the truth of the statement published the other day, that British mediation in Korea has been offered in vain, and that China and Japan have decided to settle a long-standing dispute by the arbitrament of armed force. Messrs. Tata and Son, the Bombay agents of the Bombay-Japan Steamship Company, whose information from Tokio has hitherto indisposed them to believe that hostilities would really be commenced received a telegram at a late hour on Saturday night, confirming the news that war had been declared, and similar messages have been received by other firms. The Japanese have already captured a Chinese warship and taken the King of Corea a prisoner. Messrs. Tata must now be gratified that they took the precaution on Friday to order the transhipment at Singapore of an Eastward bound cargo carried by a Japanese boat to one of their vessels carrying the English flag. Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. have received the satisfactory intelligence that Shanghai is to be regarded as a neutral port. The prospects of war have led to a cessation of orders from Japan to Bombay for cotton, and this is the more serious for the growers and merchants as the exportations to Japan, since January last, have not yet reached two-thirds of the annual trade. Japan is the best customer for Chinese cotton, but, of course, the outbreak of hostilities will mean the cessation of commerce between the two countries, and this will probably result in orders being received from Japan for Bengal cotton, which is not greatly

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

DISASTROUS NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 27.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in a leading article, to-day, says that Russia will never permit British occupation of Port Hamilton, which will create a new Gibraltar, dangerous to the Russian Navy, and menacing to Russia's possessions in the East.

DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE FLEET OF FONTAO.

CAPTURE OF A CHINESE WARSHIP.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 28.

According to the official Japanese despatch, three Japanese warships engaged the Chinese fleet off Fontao, and captured a Chinese warship, and sank a transport with troops on board.

LATER.

The news regarding the sinking of a Chinese transport by a Japanese gunboat has been confirmed, but, though hostilities have commenced, war has not yet been officially declared by either side.

THE KING OF COREA A PRISONER.

SHANGHAI, JULY 28.

A despatch has been received from Seoul stating that the King of Corea is now a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese.

THE STRAITS MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Mr. Sydney C. Buxton, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question with reference to the demands of the Straits Settlement for a reduction in the heavy amount of the military contribution paid at present by the Colony, said that the matter is under special consideration of the Treasury, and there is every reason to hope for a speedy conclusion of the question.

MANCHESTER GOODS AND IMPORT DUTY.

Mr. H. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, quoted the Resolution of the House of Commons passed in July, 1877, regarding the imposition of Import Duties in India, and repeated that Government should not reverse that decision without discussion in the House. He further said that the Resolution does not affect duties of unprotective character levied in India.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Sussex Cricket eleven beat Notts by 125 runs; and also Kent by 9 wickets.

Kent defeated Surrey by 57 runs; and Surrey beat Somerset by nine wickets.

Notts beat Gloucester by an innings and 14 runs.

THE ANARCHIST WAR.

THE FRENCH REPRESSIVE BILL.

PARIS, JULY 27.

The Senate has passed the Anarchist Bill by a large majority.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

JULY 29.

The French troops have defeated and killed the Marabout of Senegal, who has been preaching a *jehad*. Five hundred of his followers were also slain. The French losses were nine killed and one hundred and fifty wounded including six officers.

THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDALS.

ROME, JULY 29.

The Directors of the Banca Romano, who were charged with complicity in the Italian Bank scandals, have been acquitted.

THE CHINESE AND THE BHAMO DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 29.

The Government Press Note says that the attitude of the Chinese at the Bhamo Durbar was satisfactory. They appeared to appreciate the fact that their position was similar to other residents of Burma, and due consideration was given to their representations. They presented a memorial, calling for enquiry certain matters, which the Chief Commissioner has promised.

THE RANGOON WATER-SUPPLY.

The High Pressure Water-Supply Works at Tamway were opened by the Chief Commissioner yesterday. By these works which were shown to be necessary by the scarcity in the dry season of 1892-93, five hundred million gallons additional water are available, and will give ample supply till further larger schemes have been brought into operation. The water is now raised to the Shoay Dragon Pagoda.

Sir Alex. Mackenzie, in his speech, congratulated the Municipality on their honest intention to grapple with the sanitary and financial difficulties, and promised legislative and other assistance. He alluded to the necessity of increased taxation due to the many improvements still necessary, saying that the incidence of taxation at Rangoon was not heavy, nor is Rangoon a poor town. Concluding, he said, if a fair proportion of the local revenues were spent on engineering works and communications, and if these were duly taken into account in fixing the limit of the Imperial borrowing power and the finances of the Burma Provinces, amalgamated and provincialised, he believed Burma trade would advance, and revenue generally rise, even more rapidly than previously.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

Mail steamer Himalaya from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Canton from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 3-8
Bar Silver	28½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	20,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,247,000	"
" Surats	27,000	"

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The final results of the conversion of the various loans in India may be expected on Monday evening. In the statement, published yesterday, showing the figures of the loan conversion up to the 26th instant, the figures had increased greatly, but yesterday's transfers were so very considerable and applications were received to such a large extent, that it was anticipated that no further statements will be officially received till the final statement is published; and it will, probably, be published on Monday. Nothing, however, is definitely known.

LATER.

Final figures for the Loan Conversion Scheme have not yet been received, nor can they be now expected for some days, as tenders received at the treasuries on or before the 28th are still coming in. As anticipated the estimates have come to hand, and the following information is available:—Loan of 1842-43, in India, Rs. 19,65,00,000; in England, Rs. 2,44,00,000;—total, Rs. 22,09,000. Other loans, in England, Rs. 3,47,00,000, in India, Rs. 3,32,00,000;—total, Rs. 6,79,00,000. Besides this however, there are further receipts at the treasuries already received at Calcutta, but not yet examined, containing some crores. These figures are expected to be made known on Monday evening, but the actual final figures will not be available till late in the week, and even then there will be receipts on account of absentee owners, which may come in up till the 18th August.

THE LAHORE CAMP.

The 71st Field Battery has been added to the detail of the corps to attend the Lahore camp.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN PESHAWAR.

The following troops will be concentrated at Peshawar, during the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy next cold season:—15th Field Battery, 11th and 13th Bengal Lancers, the Guides Cavalry, 1st Bedfordshire, 1st King's Royal Rifles, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 15th Sikhs, 31st Punjab Infantry, and 37th Dogras.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

If no meeting of the Viceroy's Council is held on Thursday, it is understood that the next meeting will not take place till the 16th proximo.

CHOLERA IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

Sporadic cholera has appeared in various cantonments of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

THE KHAGAN VALLEY ROAD.

A small grant from the military revenues will be made for improvements to the Khagan Valley Road as far as Bolakot during the cold weather.

LEGISLATION ON LEPROSY.

It is not intended to apply any drastic legislation in connection with leprosy. Simplicity will be the ruling principle of any enactment, based on the report of the Commission.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

The consideration of the final details for carrying out the army re-organisation scheme will begin immediately.

AFFAIRS IN WAZIRISTAN.

It is understood that the Government of India will decide, within the next two months, whether a demonstration by force is to be made into Waziristan.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

The Gohna Lake is rising steadily. The dam still gives no sign of collapsing, but percolation through the upper strata continues at a great rate. A strong current is now coursing down the Birhi Ganga into Alaknanda.

THE MISSING TRAVELLERS.

The Leh correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the travellers, Messrs. Phelps and Church, had a narrow escape of being lost, having been deserted treacherously on the summit of the Mustagh Pass by their Bilti guides, who absconded with the greater portion of their provisions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not visit Bombay or Madras during his autumn tour.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the revised rules of the Civil Veterinary Department, eighteen months instead of three years' Army service have been laid down as the necessary qualification for civil employ.

THE COLLISION AT TALEGAON.

LATEST DETAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

Latest particulars of Saturday's collision at Talegaon state that the chief danger was averted by the Pársee driver of the passenger train shutting off the steam and applying his vacuum brakes. The driver of the goods train also shut off the steam. The shock of the collision knocked the passengers about, eleven being slightly injured, amongst whom were Mr. Justice Ranade, Miss Pascoe who had three of her teeth knocked out, and another lady who got her face bruised. All other accidents were similarly slight ones. A joint inquiry as to the cause of the accident will be held at Talegaon to-morrow morning.

CRICKET.

MARRIED VS. SINGLE.

A cricket match was played on Saturday afternoon, at Ganeshkhind, by the Married *vs.* Single, resulting in a victory for the Married. The following are the scores:—

MARRIED.

1st Innings.	
Lord Harris, (retired)	40
Colonel Harris, (retired)	40
Leveson-Gower, not out	9
Macqueen, b Herron	3
Elliot, c Martin, b Heaton	9
Corporal Windle, b Gabb	0
Karim, b Heaton	0
Extras	10
Total	111

SINGLE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Cox, b Col Harris	6	not out	22
Dr Martin, b Lord Harris	11	b Elliott	11
Heaton, b Lord Harris	6	b Elliott	9
Capt Gabb, b Col Harris	1	not out	22
Corpl Herron, b Lord Harris	7	b Elliott	0
Elliott, not out	0	c and b Karim	3
Phillips, b Lord Harris	4	did not bat.	
Thompson, b Col Harris	1		
Extras	4	Extras	0
Total	40	Total	67

AHMEDNAGAR VS. POONA.

A capital two-days' match came off at Ahmednagar between Poona and Ahmednagar. The scoring was very heavy. Poona had to leave the game to enable them to catch the six o'clock train, but knocked up 121 runs for three wickets in an hour and-a-quarter. The following are the scores:—

POONA.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Capt Poore, c Darby, b Lord	8	not out	89
Dr Wyatt, b Darby	10	b Kennedy	9
Krickenbeck, l-b-w b Darby	2	c Kennedy, b Lord	7
Usborne, b Darby	10	b Darby	8
Hancock, c Darby, b Lord	54	not out	3
Dr Trask, b Darby	90		
Cates, b Darby	47		
Capt Hayes, c Carter, b Lord	70	did not bat.	
Vincent, b Lord	6		
Stockdale, not out	20		
Halbrooke, st Hall, b Hall	0		
Extras	15	Extras	5
Total	270	Total	121

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.	
Kennedy, b Stockdale	20
Captain Miller, run out	1
Saulez, not out	239
Hall, b Holbrooke	47
Carter, c Vincent, b Poore	27
Strong, b Holbrooke	41
Captain Firman, st Usborne, b Poore	0
Rev Darby, b Stockdale	24
Boger, run out	1
Keesham, not out	10
Rev Lord, did not bat	
Extras	11
Total	421

THE "FALLS OF ETTRICK."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The sailing ship "Falls of Ettrick" was safely towed into port, yesterday, by the tug Warren Hastings, which found the derelict about twelve miles from the Mutlah Light. The mizzen-mast was carried away with the jigger-mast. The two main top gallant yard and the upper main yard sails were torn to shreds, but no damage was done to the hull. The preliminary enquiry will be held to-morrow.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SATARA CITY, JULY 29.

At a meeting, held this evening, Rao Bahadur Agte presiding, resolutions adopting a memorial to the House of Commons against the Secretary of State's decision regarding the simultaneous examination resolution and thanking the Madras Government for its sympathetic attitude were unanimously passed.

OPENING OF A SCHOOL AT LUNAWADA.

LUNAWADA, JULY 29.

At the request of Raja Sir Wakhatsingjee Mrs Fisher opened the Pollen School here to-day, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage. The new school is built on the side of the historic walls of the town, the view from the balcony commanding the old gate of the two palaces, the park, and the green hills of Lunawada. The opening ceremony was most impressive. As Mrs. Fisher turned the key a shower of roses and sprinkling of rain fell. Dr. Pollen delivered a speech, eulogising the public spirit of the Raja and the Dewan. The weather was propitious.

THE RECENT FLOODS AT SURAT.

On Friday morning, the dead body of a fakir was found floating in the river Kankrakhadi, which is at a distance of about two miles from Surat. The body was brought out by the order of the patel. A *panchayetnama* was held by the patel, and the body was identified as that of a fakir. Subsequently, it was disposed of by the order of the patel of the village. A Koli, who had arrived from Kaswa, is also said to have been drowned. The damage done to the property of timber-merchants and shopkeepers at Ghastipura is estimated at Rs. 8,000. If the Ghastipura works had been completed, there would have been no damage in this part of the town. The people of Ghastipura were housed and fed at Syed Edroos' place, by Nawab Mir Jaffer Husain Khan and Nawab Mir Jafferali Khan, sons of the late Khan Bahadur Mir Gulambaba. They were looked after by the indefatigable Municipal Commissioner and secretary to the Nawabs, Mr. Anoopram Kirparam, who gave the sufferers such assistance as they needed. Mr. Lely, the Collector, has earned the gratitude of the poor by giving them timely warning and help. Mrs. Lely, whose name is a household word in Surat, with her usual generosity, extended her sympathy to the sufferers, and daily went out to see what assistance they required in the shape of food and shelter. In Bhatha village there has been a scarcity of fodder.

BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY LINES

COMMUNICATION OPENED ON THE THUL GHATS.

Through communication is practically opened on the B. B. and C. I. R. as well as on the G. I. P. R. lines, and the receipt of letters, parcels, &c., by the Punjab and Calcutta mails this morning at six o'clock as usual is hoped for. Yesterday afternoon, telegrams were received stating that the work of clearing the lines on the Thul Ghat was completed, and trains for Jubbulpore, Nagpore, &c., might safely run through the tunnels. The bridge on the Mussic river is not yet re-constructed, but passengers and mails for Jubbulpore will be transhipped at that place, and the circuitous route, *via* Dhond and Manmar Railway line, will be dispensed with. The authorities in Bombay on receiving the information that the Thul Ghat was open for communication issued instructions to this effect. Mr. W. P. Ryan, station-master, Victoria Terminus, acted upon those instructions, and the five o'clock passenger train, yesterday afternoon, was run through, *via* the Thul Ghat, instead of *via* the Dhond and Manmar line. It will thus reach its destination a few hours earlier than has been the case the last ten days. The Calcutta and Jubbulpore-Nagpore mail, we are also informed, will come by the shortest way—from over the Ghats—and letters, packets, parcels, &c., will be delivered early in the morning. The railway authorities do not yet accept heavy goods to be taken on the Jubbulpore line, as a good deal of difficulty is experienced in transhipping them across the river.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway line things have improved a great deal, and passengers were booked through as far as Wadhwan, from yesterday, who were until then booked through as far as Ahmedabad only. The Guzerat mail, yesterday, arrived ten hours behind time, for she had to wait at Itola, where the bridge is demolished. The cause of the delay was that passengers were not transhipped at night, mails, luggage and passengers being then carried across the river early in the morning.

THE MONSOON.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nadir (captain N. J. Crebbin), which has arrived from Calcutta, reports having experienced from Calcutta to Tuticorin fine weather, thence to Bombay cloudy sky, and heavy rain squalls from north-west and heavy westerly swell.

The whole of the northern wall of a house, measuring thirty-five by twenty-five feet, situated at Chawlwady, collapsed on Friday afternoon. The occupants escaped unhurt, and vacated the premises at once.

The s. s. Imaum, captain S. C. Penberthy, entered in port yesterday from New Port. She encountered, from Socotra Long. 63 E. strong s.-w. and w.-s.-w. winds, with high sea; thence to Bombay from fresh to moderate w.-s.-w. winds with moderate sea.

The s. s. Arroyo, captain R. Samuel, came in port yesterday from Kobe. She experienced from Colombo wind n.-w. to w.-s.-w., rain and squalls.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon, on Monday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	11	50 p.m.	14	57
Teheran	29	10	45 a.m.	1	59
Suez	29	12	35 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 29th July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	..	1
" Karachi	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

The Queen's courage is assuredly one of her most notable characteristics. Shortly after the murder of President Carnot the authorities made arrangements for surrounding her with a stronger guard, and for placing her movements under closer protection. Her Majesty rather resented the idea. She would, she is reported to have declared, not give the murder miscreants the satisfaction of knowing that they had terrified a woman. Of course, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, the most careful of watches is maintained, and every strange visitor to Windsor Castle is under observation. The Queen is, however, unaware of all these arrangements.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 13.

I recently commented upon the fact that the talk about an early Dissolution, which not very long ago was the thesis of all the Opposition speeches in the country, and not without some show of reason, had suddenly died away, and that there seemed no expectation of its immediate resurrection. What has happened shows the utter futility of the political prediction, to which mankind is so strongly addicted, though there is nothing so uncertain. When the Government now in office came into power everybody prophesied that they would have a short life. The smallness of their majority and their inability to fulfil the hopes of the various sections of their supporters were considered fatal to their arriving at maturity. "It won't be able to hold on six months," was the most common expression that one heard from the lips of the Unionists, Conservative and Liberal. Many Ministerialists were themselves afraid that these prophecies would be realized, if not in six, at any rate, in twelve months. Well, the Ministry managed to pass through its first year safely, and it did tolerably well until Mr. Gladstone convulsed the political world by disappearing from the scene. Then came a serious crisis in the affairs of the Liberal Party. The selection of Lord Rosebery by what Mr. Labouchere continues to describe as a Cabinet Cabal, and the exclusion of Sir W. Harcourt appeared at one time likely to cause serious trouble; but that storm blew over. The Welsh revolt followed, and the hopes of the Opposition, that the defection would be so considerable as to compel Lord Rosebery to appeal to the country again rose. Nothing, however, came of the Lloyd-George demonstration, and although the remarkable falling off of the Liberal vote in South Hackney was dispiriting to the Ministerial Party, things in the House of Commons went smoothly. The Labouchérians continued to grumble at having a peer-Premier, but they voted steadily with the Party, and their grumblings were wisely ignored as much as possible by the leaders. One of the loudest to shout that a General Election was close upon us—Lord Randolph Churchill—has started on a tour round the world, and though he does not expect to be away quite so long as the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition, which started from our shores yesterday amidst universal feelings of goodwill, he intends to travel leisurely. Of course anything may happen, but at present it really looks as if the Liberals in spite of their insignificant majority, might still be adorning the benches to the right of Mr. Speaker's chair when Lord Randolph returns from his wanderings. With exceptional frankness the *Times* this morning confesses its disappointment at finding the Ministry still in the land of the living, and with no signs of being about to give up the ghost for some time to come. There is, the leading journal admits, "no expectation in any quarter that the Ministers will be defeated before the prorogation." They retain their working majority in the House of Commons, and are evidently in no immediate danger of losing it. "There is no likelihood of any crisis or disaster that would compel them to dissolve unless indeed internal difficulties exist producing friction from which an escape must be found." Assuming all this to be true, Unionists, no less than Ministerialists, are a little perplexed to know why these admissions should be made. There are some who seem to see in this very remarkable article a veiled attempt to lull the Liberals into a state of neglectfulness, in which they could be taken by surprise and overturned. Whatever may be the real object, the first effect is to raise the spirits of the Ministerial Party, and to give them courage to remain at their posts until the bitter end. When the bitter end will be nobody knows for certain, and will not do until after the Ministry have divulged their plans. Even if nothing more in the shape of new legislation is attempted than the Evicted Tenants Bill, those who are declaring that the prorogation will have taken place before grouse shooting begins, are perhaps unduly sanguine. Still, everybody at Westminster is worn-out, and it is wonderful how rapidly the enthusiasm of the stoutest of Parliamentary fighters evaporates when the month of August arrives.

Lord Salisbury's attempt to prevent England from continuing to become the refuge for dangerous political characters has brought upon his head a good deal of abuse; and certainly, though his motives are excellent, his lordship cannot be congratulated on having gone to work in quite the right way. To begin with, though we may think that Lord Rosebery showed more anger than was necessary in protesting against the language used by the noble Marquis in introducing his Bill, some of his statements were rather unguarded, and they have a tendency to hamper us a little in our foreign relations. But perhaps the greatest mistake was to mix up with the provisions for the expulsion of Anarchists measures for the exclusion of pauper aliens, a subject that is hardly ripe for treatment, and is certainly not of any great emergency. The statistics quoted by Lord Salisbury have since been supplemented by the returns for the last year; and these show that rather less than 6,000 aliens of all classes arrived in this country to stay here, and not merely *en route* to America. As in 1891, the number was 12,000 or double that of 1893, we can afford to wait a little before proceeding to the extremities Lord Salisbury recommends. Another matter that is being talked of a good deal is the refusal of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues to dine with the Lord Mayor in August! It is always rather embarrassing for both parties for Government to dine at the Mansion House when the Liberals are in power; but nobody expected that the Premier Minister would cut the Gordian knot in this manner. The reason of the refusal—the state of public business—is of course a polite fiction. The state of business has not prevented the same evening for the dinner to Sir W. Harcourt, which is attracting so much attention.

If Mr. Naoroji does nothing else—and it is the congested state of public business, and not his will that has reduced him to silence—he displays, as people here are remarking, considerable activity in framing notices of resolutions, which, alas for the representative of Central Finsbury and the National Congress, do not get any "forrader." The latest of these motions appears upon the paper to-day (for the first time I believe), and reads as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House a full and impartial inquiry should take place into the condition and wants of the Indian people and their ability to bear their existing financial burdens, the incidence of the revenue and the possibility of economies in the expenditure; also the financial relations between India and the United Kingdom." The notice is followed by the words, "An early day." Perhaps the hon. gentleman may think that this time next year may be an early day. There is absolutely no chance of his moving that or any other specific motion during the present expiring Session. We have heard no more about the special debate on Indian finance—a debate for which Sir W. Harcourt was to have afforded facilities just after Easter. The fact that Sir William Wedderburn and his friends are urging Mr. Fowler to bring in the Indian Budget some day this month, so that it may be considered before the bulk of our legislators rush away from Westminster seems to imply that they are not very sanguine as to the desire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to redeem his pledge. The Leader of the House may find the Conservative Bimetallists with Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin at their head less willing to release him from his obligations; but however much they may complain, I should not be surprised if the proposed discussion on the closing of the mints should be merged into the general talk on going into committee on the Budget; and in the circumstances the Speaker will possibly allow more than the customary latitude, not only to the bimetallists, but to the crowd of well-meaning gentlemen who are in the habit of airing their fads on these occasions.

In Parliament the attitude of the Unionist leaders in regard to the Evicted Tenants Bill continues to be very enigmatical. The Irish Unionists are naturally anxious for information on the matter, and within the last day or two they have endeavoured to obtain some clear declaration of policy from the official chiefs. They have, however, entirely failed, and at the present moment they know as little as the public at large whether Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour are going to lead them to an uncompromising attack upon the measure, or whether a compromise of some kind is in the air. As a result they are profoundly dissatisfied, for it is certain that unless they have the active co-operation of the official chiefs their cause is a lost one. An idea exists that Mr. Chamberlain is actually favourable to a compromise, and that Mr. Balfour is wavering between his dislike to the Bill as it stands and his desire for a settlement of the whole question. At all events two things are certain—communications of some sort have passed between the Government and the Opposition leaders in regard to the Bill, and that up to the present the Unionist chiefs have carefully abstained from committing themselves to a policy of attack even in conference with their own supporters. It is still possible, therefore, to hope that a solution of the difficulty may be found. The fact that the Bartley-Hanbury section are threatening that they will not recognise a compromise if it should be based on any contribution from the Imperial funds does not create much concern.

We hear a great deal just now about the advancement, political, social and material of women, and the activity—I might almost say the aggressiveness—of the fair sex is a thing that the least observant cannot fail to notice. Like other movements, the uprising of our down-trodden sisters has an unlovely side; but this may be left to the not very tender mercies of Mrs. Lynn Lynton, who with her accustomed outspokenness has just been painting the New Woman in the most unattractive of colours, actually declaring before all the world that her salient characteristic is her want of good taste in her determined obliteration of all lines of distinction between herself and the creature who in the happy times that have gone for ever was wont to consider himself her Lord and Master. But all the New Women are not of the type Mrs. Lynn Lynton describes. Some of the better sort have just set on foot—not I believe entirely without the aid of unconsidered man—a rather important movement. It is universally admitted, that whatever other shortcomings there might have been in the British Section of the Chicago Exhibition, and such as these were can be traced to the M'Kinley Tariff, the Women's Department was a great success. The efforts of the ladies who organized the creditable display of women's works having been attended with such admirable results in America, suggested to some of the leading spirits that they might attempt an exhibition of their own in England at an early date. The idea when privately mooted received a good deal of encouragement, and the promoters were emboldened to take the public into their confidence. A meeting was accordingly convened at the Society of Arts—the home of exhibitions—and the scheme put forward was accepted with acclamation. The Exhibition, which will be held either in 1897 or 1898, will be on a considerable scale, and it is intended to illustrate as well as celebrate the progress of women's work during the Victorian era. As an indication of the widespread interest manifested in the undertaking, it may be mentioned that of the hundred and twenty provincial mayoresses whose views were invited beforehand, only nine wrote unfavourably, while many were in the highest degree satisfactory. The exact title chosen for the project is "The Imperial Exhibition of Women's Work," and, as might be inferred from the name, it will be representative, not only of Great, but of Greater Britain. It is hoped that India will take a prominent part in the Exhibition, the Chicago Exhibition having shown what can be accomplished by the female inhabitants of our Eastern Empire. The Queen is to be approached with a view to her accepting the patronage of the Women's Exhibition, and there is very little doubt that she will consent. How heartily her Majesty sympathises with such objects was seen at Chicago, to which she sent some of her own work, consisting of six original sketches in nature in one frame and a copy in water-colours from an oil-painting of her Munshi and Indian Secretary, Abdul Karim. If India participates in the exhibition, the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, which has lately given evidence of so much vitality, and which in the main is a women's organization, will doubtless be able to render valuable assistance.

Last week's *Truth* contained a quite unjustifiable attack upon Sir Seymour King, M.P., and his firm in connection with the grievances of the officers of the Staff Corps. In a rather offensive manner Messrs. H. S. King and Co. were called upon to furnish "fuller information as to the disposal of the money," raised on behalf of the agitation, if I may so call it, and other unpleasant insinuations were made as to the reasons why the unlucky petitions sent from India for presentation to the House of Commons were abandoned. Mr. Labouchere having had his attention called to the inaccuracy and unfairness of the statements referred to, has in the current number of his paper made the *amende honourable* to Sir Seymour King. "I am now able to inform the officers of the Staff Corps," Mr. Labouchere writes, "that neither Sir Seymour King nor any member of his firm has the slightest knowledge of how the money subscribed in connection with the famous petition of the Corps was disposed of." He adds: "Sir Seymour King tells me that the representatives of the Corps, who directed the movement, had interviews in London with himself and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co. These two firms undertook to act as agents and bankers for the petitioners, and the money subscribed was accordingly deposited in their hands, but except as bankers they had nothing to do with it." As to the destruction of the petitions this, Mr. Labouchere says, was also done on the instruction of the officers concerned in the movement. Any further information, therefore, that is desired must, he says, be properly obtained from those officers. Sir Seymour King requires no defence from me, but having had exceptional opportunities of seeing how hard he has worked for the Indian services, I cannot help saying that in my opinion he ought to have been spared such reflections as those supplied to and unsuspectingly published by *Truth*. To say the least of it, the thing savours of ingratitude; and I am sure that the author of the unfounded charges, whoever he may be, will be disowned by the Staff Corps as a body. It is perhaps not extremely difficult to induce members of Parliament, especially those "on the make," to ask an occasional question—though since less than a tithe of the question are now-a-days reported in the public press even this is not so easy as it used to be—but it is altogether a different thing to find a gentleman of Sir Seymour King's position in and out of the House ready to devote himself heart and soul to such a cause. I shall be surprised if those who have benefited by Sir Seymour King's unceasingce fforts on their behalf, particularly in the Parliament before this, do not desire to dissociate themselves from the imputations so undeservedly cast upon one whose name is held in the highest respect, both here and in India.

The introduction of the Cantonments Act Amendment Bill has taken place at a moment when the English opponents of those Acts are assembled to protest with all their might against what they are pleased to call the State connection with vice. It was not to be expected that Sir Alexander Miller's significant words in formally introducing the measure, and the Viceroy's statement that it would not be passed before the winter, would pass unnoticed. The faddists, as I must call them, are not satisfied with having been the means of coercing the authorities in India to take steps that they believe will be injurious, but they are highly indignant that the home-made Bill is not to become law instantly. Mr. Stansfeld is urging Mr. Fowler to "insist upon the necessary legislation being carried through without further delay." Mr. Stansfeld, though he is in favour of Ireland managing her own affairs, would not accord the same privilege to those who are immediately concerned for the Government of India. The way in which public opinion in India has at the instance of a small but vigilant body of persons in this country been ignored, and the further pressure now being brought to bear upon the Government, is extremely instructive. Why go through the formality of introducing any Bill at all in the Legislative Council?

One morning, during the visit of Princess Alix to Harrogate, it is said, the Princess had been taking her usual bath and dose of waters, accompanied by a lady-in-waiting and a maid. When she was about to leave the building she found that a large crowd had assembled to watch her exit. Sending her attendants on in advance to take possession of the cycle chairs which she affected during her stay at Harrogate, the Princess remained in a corner of the saloon, until the crowd had watched the departure of "the Princess and her lady-in-waiting." She then went quietly home.

THE CRISIS IN KOREA.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese and Japanese papers brought by the mail from the Far East on Saturday are overflowing with details of the Korean rebellion and the action taken by China and Japan. All seem to have anticipated war at the end of last month and to have had from the first but little hope of an amicable settlement of the dispute. The *Japan Herald* of June 30 wrote:—

Japanese jingoism with reference to affairs in Korea, is becoming decidedly more and more pronounced. Little is now said about the extinguishment of the rebellion, but the native newspapers go on harping about protecting the alleged independence of the Peninsular Kindom. Now the singular part of this agitation is, that owing to the subordinate relation of Korea to China, the independence of the former to the latter as a matter of fact, has no existence whatever. Korea is a vasal State and does not deny either by word or deed, that it looks to China in any of its difficulties as its suzeraio, adviser, and protector. Apart from antecedent proof which might be given of such relation, we have the quite recent circumstance, that when it required help in order to put down the rebellion, Korea turned at once to China to ask for assistance out of the strait in which it found itself embarrassed. China responded to the appeal, and with considerable promptitude, it furnished what was wanted in the shape of soldiers. No sooner, however, did Japan hear of this than though unappealed to for assistance, it sent over as fast as transports could be procured, considerable bodies of men, ostensibly to protect Japanese lives and interests there, but it is beginning to be tolerably clear, that although what was alleged might in some measure be the cause, yet an ulterior object appears now to be in view, and to the vernacular press full liberty is accorded to avow with impunity, that what is intenned is the preservation of a pretended Korean independence.

The existence of designs is something more than suspected. The secrecy with which Japan has invested its movements for the past month or so, in respect to the sending of troops, has been sufficient of itself to envelope its aims with suspicion, and has aroused apprehension, hence we have learnt that both the Chinese Minister at Seoul, and the Korean Government have preferred a request that the Japanese forces sent over, should evacuate the kingdom and return home. But compliance with this request, which appears to be, since there is no longer any apparent danger, not unreasonable on the face of it, was refused by the Japanese Minister, no doubt upon the instructions of his own Government, and the unrestrained license permitted to the Japanese press just now, serves to put an ugly complexion on this Korean affair.

THE JAPANESE VERNACULAR PRESS.

According to the *Japan Mail*, it is generally believed that the Japanese Government has approached the Chinese Government with definite proposals for the independence and internal progress of Korea. Everything now depends upon the nature of the reply made by China. Meanwhile, the Tokyo papers are urging the Government neither to consent to any compromise that may be suggested by the Chinese Government, nor to accept the offer of mediation by any third Power. They also recommend the Japanese Government to send an Ambassador to Peking to negotiate for the abrogation of the Tientsin Treaty and to obtain China's promise not to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea. Our contemporary reproduces the gist of representative articles on the subject:—

The *Kokkai*, commenting on the resolutions recently adopted about the Korean question by the advocates of a strong foreign policy, states that the views expressed in those resolutions reflect the sentiments entertained on the subject by the great majority of the Japanese public. Some may charge the Japanese with attempting to do exactly what the Chinese have been doing. These critics may say that it is inconsistent on the part of the Japanese to advocate, on the one hand, the independence of Korea, and, on the other, to demand that Japan station troops in Seoul until satisfactory reforms shall have been accomplished in the administration of the Peninsula Kingdom. But there is all the difference in the world between the attitudes of Japan and China torward Korea. China's object is to treat the peninsula as though it were her own tributary State: she even harbours the ambition of converting it into her own province. Japan, on the other hand, entertains no sinister design upon Korea. She has no interest to serve by annexing the peninsula; her true interest lies in guarding the independence of the little kingdom. Japan's only object in the present juncture is to coutrive the introduction of such thorough reforms in the civil and military admidisnistration of Korea as shall fairly start the nation on a new course of progress.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* advises the Japanese Government to reject all offers of mediation on the part of a third Power. It believes that necessity will finally compel China to declare war against Japan, but before resorting to such an extreme measure, her wary statesmen will try their usual policy of procrastination. That policy was successful against Russia in connection with the Kuldja affair, and against France at the time of the late Franco-Chinese war. The *Kokumin* also urges the Government to send an Ambassador to China to negotiate the abrogation of the Tientsin treaty as it seriously hampers the actions of the Japanese Government in Korea, and consequently its abrogation must be secured as quickly as possible.

A "PRIVATE AFFAIR."

The same paper states that the Korean question is, as it were, a private affair between Japan and China: the problem is to be solved by them alone. Hence any attempt on the part of a third Power to come between them must be resolutely rejected. The *Hochi* also advises the Government to exhaust all the resources of diplomacy before resorting to arms. There is, however, little hope of a pear

ion of Western Powers interested in Korea and to conclude a treaty with these Powers, as well as Japan and China, touching the status of the Korean Kingdom. Is China resolved to fight with Japan and compete for supremacy in Korea? If such be her attitude, Japan will only be glad of an opportunity to test the power she has carefully nursed during the past thirty years." Our contemporary then proceeds to criticise the absurd claims put forth by a large section of the public. Japan's policy toward Korea, says the *Nichi Nichi* must be pure and disinterested. Her boasted policy being to lead Korea into the path of civilization, it ill-becomes her high pretentions to show any greedy desire to obtain exceptional advantages and profits in the Peninsula Kingdom. Lastly, as to the clamour for the despatch of an Ambassador to Peking to negotiate the abrogation of the Tientsin Treaty, the *Nichi Nichi* observes that men who talk such nonsense have no knowledge of practical affairs. What good, asks it, can be secured by abolishing that convention? China would be glad of being thereby released from the restraints now imposed upon her by the treaty. If good reason be forthcoming to abolish it, it will be sufficient merely to address a note to the Chinese Government saying that Japan will no longer observe the stipulation. But the *Nichi Nichi* thinks it Japan's interest to stick to the treaty, and reject China's proposal for its abolition should such a proposal be made by her.

CHINESE PREPARATIONS.

China, it was stated, was when the mail left Hongkong, busily making preparations for war. According to information claimed to be trustworthy it is reported that the transfer of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's vessels to the German flag has already been arranged. Moreover, a telegram, said to have been received from Chefoo on the 22nd instant, announces that 6,000 troops have left for Korea, and that they are destined for Seoul. There appears to be little question that China has sent reinforcements, but opinions differ as to their strength, one telegram putting it at 8,500. A Cabinet conclave of the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen was held at Peking, on the 2nd inst., assembled in obedience to a decree of the Emperor to report upon the course to be pursued by China in the Corean Peninsula of which the *China Herald* gives the following account :—

A rather heated debate is reported to have taken place at the time, the only member openly advocating peace, "at any price" being the Prince of Ch'ing. The rest of the Ministers of the Yamen strongly denounced what they termed the "perfidious audacity" of the Japanese Government, and decided, with the abovenamed exception, to counsel His Majesty the Emperor, not to give way one iota, or else China would become more than ever the laughing stock of the world. Had Japan, it was argued, refrained from sending so many troops, and waited to confer with China first, there would have been no trouble for a complete understanding about Korea; and China would have given up a great deal to satisfy Japanese ambition; but Japan's action denoted contempt of China, and this China could not submit to. The Prince of Ch'ing it might be stated, was not the only one for peace in this conclave having a secret supporter—the Grand Secretary Fu K'un. But this officer seeing the enthusiasm of his colleagues prudently refrained from joining the minority. The consequence was that His Majesty has recalled H.E. Chang Ying-huan, the selected envoy to Korea, and a Grand Council special courier was immediately despatched to transmit the edict of recall. At the time of the despatch H.E. Chang Ying-huan was momentarily expected at Peking. Telegrams were received by Shansi bankers from their correspondents in Peking advising them that war between China and Japan cannot be avoided.

Another telegram received from Peking states that the Korean complications having been memorialised to the Throne by the Viceroy Li and the Tsungli Yamen the Emperor asked H.I.M. the Empress-Dowager's advice what to do. Her Majesty with her usual patriotism and energetic way declared that "where the honour and 'face' of the Empire were at stake such a thing as the Birthday Celebrations *must* be subordinated to the former. China's tributary *must* be protected, and a large army *must* be sent to enforce law and order in Korea. Energy and a bold face for justice at the present crisis, with a little self-denial, will be instrumental in preserving peace and the integrity of Korea." The above words have been credited to the Empress-Dowager, and they seem characteristic. Her Majesty is also said to have given the Emperor permission to use the Celebration funds for military purposes in case of a depletion in the Imperial Exchequer.

THE JAPANESE ANTI-FOREIGN PARTY.

The anti-foreign party has formulated in the following terms the aspirations of the go-ahead Japanese :—

"1.—That in order to secure her permanent independence, and neutrality Korea must be induced to introduce reforms in the administration of her internal and foreign affairs.

2.—That Corea must be persuaded to reject the interference of China in her domestic affairs.

3.—Pending the completion of reforms in the Korean Government, the telegraph line between Seoul and Fusan shall be placed under the control of the Japanese Government.

4.—That Korea be persuaded to connect her capital with Fusan and other important ports by railways.

5.—That Korea be induced to concede to Japan the privileges of the coasting trade and of fishing in territorial waters.

6.—That Korea be prevailed upon to open a few more ports for Japanese trade.

7.—That Korea's acquiescence be obtained for the enlargement of the Japanese settlements in the open ports, and

8.—That until such administrative reforms as may be recommended by Japan shall have been carried out, a portion of the troops now in Korea be stationed either in Seoul or at some other place."

The *North China Herald* writes :—Some part at least of this the Japanese Government hopes to secure; whether this can be done without a war with China remains to be seen. We can hardly believe that China will let Korea go without fighting; she did not let Tongking go without an effort, and France was a more formidable enemy than Japan. That the substitution of a Japanese protectorate for the Chinese suzerainty over Korea, would be a good thing for Korea and all who have dealings with her we do not doubt. China does not attempt to raise Korea and the Koreans from their debased state, and Japan would certainly do it. We notice that some of the foreign journals in Japan warn that Government that if Japan and China go to war about Korea, they may find themselves left with the shells and Russia with the oyster; and this is an eventuality that we presume Japan has not neglected to consider. In reference to the question of the notice given to Japan of the intention to despatch Chinese troops to Korea we find in the *Mail* a translation of some Seoul correspondence of a Japanese vernacular paper, which throws a little more light on this question. The correspondent writes :—"In the middle of May, Ming Eishun, acting under the direction of the Chinese Resident Yuan, proposed to ask for China's aid, but his proposal was rejected by his colleagues. When the news of the fall of Chou-ju into the hands of the rebels reached Seoul, the Chinese Resident again caused his puppet to introduce the same proposal. The other Ministers of State being irresolute, Ming Eishun saw the King alone and represented to His Majesty the necessity of asking for China's aid. The royal sanction having been obtained, the application was made to the Chinese Legation on the evening of the 3rd instant. Next morning, the Chinese Resident sent a note to the Japanese Legation announcing that he had received an application for the despatch of troops." From this it appears that no time was lost in informing Japan of the contemplated steps. A rumour was current in Shanghai that the Japanese Government had issued an order prohibiting the export of coal. That the issue of such an order was contemplated is mentioned in some of the papers received from Japan, but we cannot get confirmatory news that the step has actually been taken. Such a step would cause the gravest inconvenience and loss to Shanghai and other Eastern ports; at the best Kaiping could not spare, after the Chinese certain wants are supplied, more than 6,000 tons a month; and Shanghai alone consumes about 30,000 tons of Japanese coal a month.

RUSSIA'S INTERST.

A home paper writes :—Russia—possibly at the instigation of China, if the truth were known—has "urged China and Japan to withdraw their troops from Korea without delay, and then to endeavour to arrive at an amicable settlement of the dispute." China and Japan are scarcely likely to accept the advice. China will not dare to leave Korea if Japan does not, and Japan will certainly not take her departure. She cannot always be landing at Chemulpo, and she does not mean to throw away the advantage she has obtained in the last few weeks. Her interests in the Peninsula are much greater than Russia's and she has no notion of submitting her differences with China to Russia's arbitration. She is the more unlikely to give heed to Russia because, to put it in plain terms, she suspects St. Petersburg and Peking of being hand-in-glove in this matter. The theory is that, China, realising that with the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway she will be absolutely at Russia's mercy, has secretly come to terms with the Czar's Government. It is believed that if Korea is threatened by Japan, China will be inclined to give Russia Port Lazareff and a certain rectification of frontier in return for help against the Mikado. Such an advance south on the part of Russia would be a very serious matter for Japan, and cannot be permitted, she says. Indeed, in view of the Port Hamilton evacuation arrangement, by which we were assured that Russia would not occupy any Korean territory, Great Britain ought, it is contended, to side with Japan at once.

JAPAN'S STRONG CASE.

Russia, continues the same journal, is not likely to stop with giving advice which is not accepted, and her next move will pe awaited with anxiety. Briefly Japan's case is this. Korea is miserably governed. (No one will doubt this; it is a kind of Asiatic Morocco.) The Koreans rose against their King. (He is a poor creature; but the Japs, who had substantial grievances against the native Government, no doubt lent the Koreans a hand. They would probably have rebelled in any case however; and things got a good deal complicated by alarming anti-foreign agitation. Japan, according to the provisions of what was practically a joint protectorate treaty with China, landed troops, told China what she was doing, and invited her to join in the expedition. China at first refused, but eventually followed Japan's example; and ultimately, with a declaration that the insurrection was suppressed (no doubt as untrue as the Japanese say it was), demanded that the Mikado's troops should forthwith return home. Japan declined to budge until there was some likelihood of an improvement in the situation, and until she had obtained guarantees for better government in the future. Then China and Japan went on landing troops one against the other. Japan has collared the King because he was being incited by Peking to declare his kingdom a province of China. What the Japanese ask is that the integrity of Korea shall be guaranteed against foreign Powers (they are, of course, thinking of Russia), and China, they say, cannot guarantee it. The Chinese would never stand up to Russia backed up by France, the Japanese declare, and it is no good saying they would. In default, Japan, which is only half a day's steam off, is willing to take China's place (with her brand-new British navy and German army, or, if she prefers it, to share the duty with her. So the quarrel stands. Readers of the biography of Sir Harry Parkes will remember how firmly he believed that the Eastern Question would be fought out not in Europe, but in "the Cockpit of the East." But, then, was it not Disraeli who was equally certain that the catastrophe would occur in Morocco? There is no doubt, however, that the situation in Korea is very serious, and that unless a settlement is promptly and unexpectedly arrived at European statesmen may have at last to roll up the map of Africa, in order to study the geography of China, Korea, and Japan.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' F. C. VS. LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

On Saturday evening, a very large number of spectators assembled on the Cooperage ground, to witness the football match between the Rovers' Football Club and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment from Colaba. An unusual amount of interest was evinced in the game. The regimental team played very well, most of them kicking almost sure shots. The game was throughout played with dash and vigour, and the result—three goals in favour of the Lancashire Regiment to nil of the Rovers—would not have come about if the latter had been fully represented, but many of their good players were absent, and their place was given to men impressed on the spot. Even then they had to play minus a half-back. The wing man, most important factor of a football team, was wanting, and the Rovers were, therefore, at great disadvantage. The Rovers' kicked to the south goal, while the Military had to kick the leather through the Bandstand goal. For nearly three-quarters of an hour neither side could secure a goal, but at the approach of the end the Lancashire team found out the weak point of their opponents, and secured three goals in quick succession without allowing the rival team to once get the leather through.

THE OBELISK AT DHARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just seen in your weekly summary "Railwaywalla's" enquiry from Hubli in the Dharwar District, regarding the Mr. Thackeray commemorated by the obelisk at Dharwar, and asking what relation he was to the great novelist?

He and others interested in the matter and in the career of St. John Thackeray will find the points treated in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review, New Series, Vol. I.* No. 1, page 186 *et seq.*, and No. 2, page 522. There they will find fully treated both the siege of Kittur and the relationship. In fact, I may say that besides these points, the *miscellaneous notes* of Sir W. Elliot, edited by Mr. R. Sewell, in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* contain much valuable, quaint, and interesting matters, to which sufficient attention has hardly been given by the general public.—Yours, &c.,

Woking, July 13. J. P. V. D.

DISCOVERY OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF GUN-CAPS.

On Saturday afternoon, the Bombay police seized a considerable quantity of gun caps, smuggled into Bombay in small barrels enclosed in large casks containing country-oil, in consequence of certain information supplied by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors. It would appear that a certain Hindu dealer in oil, having his shop at the junction of Jagjivan Kika Street and Parel and Mombadavi Roads, bought a number of casks, containing country-oil, from another Hindu merchant at Mandvi, a few weeks ago, and brought them to his shop. The casks were of the ordinary size, and presented the usual appearance. However, on Saturday morning, the dealer, having emptied one of the casks of its content, was going to put it aside in the shop, when he found it to be unusually heavy. His suspicions having been aroused, he opened the empty cask, and to his surprise discovered that it contained a small barrel, wonderfully fixed in the middle, containing packages of gun-caps. The dealer immediately went to the merchant from whom he had purchased those casks, and, who on being questioned, replied that those casks which to his knowledge contained oil were left with him by a Borah for disposal. The Hindu dealer not being satisfied with the explanation went to his solicitor, Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, and having informed him of the whole circumstance asked him to take proceedings against the merchant, who had swindled him. Mr. Smetham proceeded to the Byculla Police Office, and brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, who directed Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Framjee Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, to make inquiries in the matter. They at once proceeded to the shop of the dealer, and on opening two other casks found similar barrels containing gun-caps. These barrels were fixed in the middle of each cask from one end to the other with a view to prevent them making any noise while the casks are being rolled, or taken from one place to another. The police officers are making vigorous inquiries as to whence these casks were imported into Bombay, and who the original vendor was, and for what purposes this ammunition was smuggled into Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—July 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H A Hoghton, B	Capt G Le G Justice
Mr R E Fernandez, B	Lieut J Parker
Mr E A W G McDougall, B	Lieut B Trydell
	Surg-Major R J Baker
Mr W Algie, B	Surg-Major C B Maitland
Mr G D Wybrow, M	
Col J C Doveton	Surg-Capt A E Grant
Major A Hildebrand.	Surg-Lt H A Smith
Major C W Park	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr P J N Toulmin, B, 3 mos	Mr C D Macleane, MCS, 6 mos.
Mr R D Urquhart, B, 3 mos	Mr A C S West, M furlough commuted to MC, 15 mos
Mr W N de Lange, B, 3 mos	Mr J Twigg, MCS, 3 mos
Mr F L Reid, B, 4 mos	Mr R H Shipley, MCS, 3 mos
Mr H J Richard, B, 1 yr.	
Mr E McA Moir, B, 34 days	Lt-Col B Channer, DSO, 44 days
Mr H C Jones. B, 6 mos	Capt S H B Hobbs, 3 mos
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B, 2 mos	Lieut F P S Dunsford, 2 mos
Mr W Siddons, B. 15days	Lieut R J T Savi, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C A Samuells, BCS	Mr E Reilly, B
Mr A T A Shaw, BCS	Mr A Lucas, Bo CS
Mr R D Oldham, B	Col C H T Marshall
Mr A V Knyvett, B	Lieut C de W Crookshank
Mr J W Davidson, B	
Mr F D Kiemander, B	Lieut G C Beadon
Mr W T Van Someren, B	Lieut S D Vale
Mr W J Baldwin, B	Surg-Major D Elcum

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. COLABA GARRISON.

The most interesting cricket match played this season in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana took place, on Saturday, on the Gymkhana ground, in very favourable weather. The wicket though fairly good was lumpy at several places, and afforded a little more advantage to the bowler at the Market End than at the other. The Gymkhana team, pitted against the Garrison, did not represent the best strength of the Club, but the Garrison managed to put together all their best men. Greig and Benson opened the attack, Brooks and Macbeth being sent out from the Gymkhana side to defend the wicket. At first the bowlers seemed to have it all their own way. Benson succeeded in disposing of Macbeth for a duck's egg, and Major with only two to his credit succumbed to Greig's slow curling from the off. Dunk met the same fate as Macbeth so far as his contribution to the general score was concerned, and Brooks was caught by Greig, off Benson, for 9. The telegraph board only showed 10 when the fourth wicket fell, and things looked very badly for the Gymkhana, but F. J. Clark and Cheetham soon turned the scales. This pair remained at the wicket for a considerable time, during which the Garrison had to try several changes in the bowling. Clark gave a chance to Wright at point, but it was not accepted. The score reached 56, when Cheetham was given l-b-w to Thompson. His share of the runs was 16 secured by a very careful game kept up the whole time he was at the wicket. Creagh next partnered Clark, and materially assisted him in piling up his score. Creagh was caught by Careless, off Hancock, 12 runs standing to his credit. Hatheral had to retire for 2, being clean-bowled by Hancock. Clark made the best of the opportunity offered him by the chance being missed when he had secured 20, and placed 31 additional runs to his credit. He punished every bowler placed against him, and had made 51, by good cricket, when he put up a skier from Hancock, and was cleverly caught by Smith. Raymond was stumped by Kelly when playing Greig; he had 12 booked to his account. John was soon dismissed by Greig for nothing, leaving Haydon to carry out his bat for 5. The innings thus ended for 115. Clark's 51 was invaluable to his side, and as the Gymkhana ultimately won by eleven runs he is fairly entitled to the honours of the day.

After the usual adjournment, the Garrison opened their innings, and Smith and Kelly faced the bowling of Clark and Cheetham. The military began as badly as their rivals. Cheetham dismissed Kelly for 2, Careless for 4, while Clark very cleverly held Smith, when he put up the latter straight to the bowler's hands. Only 16 runs had been secured at the fall of the fourth wicket. Hancock was stumped by Brooks, who was very active and useful behind the stumps. Greig and Wright made a firm stand, and 50 being telegraphed in a short time before Wright was caught by Brooks behind the stumps, while playing a "well pitched" from Cheetham. His innings of 30 runs was deservedly appreciated by the spectators, for this result was only attained by good cricket. Greig who seldom returns to the pavilion without a good score went out of the crease while playing Clark whom he missed, and was stumped by Brooks. He secured 27, a figure very warmly welcomed under the circumstances. The rest of the batsmen did not show any good game, and the innings soon after closed for 104, thus leaving the Gymkhana to win by eleven.

Half-an-hour being being still at their disposal the Gymkhana commenced their second innings, and before time was called they had scored 29 runs at the cost of six wickets.

Greig bowled remarkably well in the second innings, securing three wickets for five runs. His average in the first innings was 6, and he secured four wickets for 24 runs. The next best was Benson, who took three wickets for 21 runs in the second, and 2 for 20 in the first innings. Hancock obtained an average of 8, taking three wickets for 24 runs in the first innings. On the Gymkhana side Cheetham bowled very well, having an average of a little over 7. He took five wickets for 36 runs. Macbeth took two wickets for 7, and Clark two for 36 runs.

The scores are as follows :—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J C Brooks, c Greig, b Benson..	9	c Locke, b Benson	2
J B Macbeth, b Benson.....	0	did not bat.	
H Major, b Greig	2	b Benson	0
H Dunk, c Smith, b Greig	0	c Benson, b Greig	2
F C Clark, c Smith, b Hancock.	51	c Thompson, b Benson	6
H Cheetham, b w b Thompson	18	not out	0
Capt Hatheral, b Hancock	2	did not bat.	
A W Creagh, c Careless, b Hancock	12	not out	13
R W Raymond, st Kelly, b Greig	12	st Kelly, b Greig	2
W P Haydon, not out	5	st Kelly, b Greig	1
H E John, b Greig	0	did not bat.	
Extras.....	6	Extras	3
Total..	115	Total...	29

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Greig.....	52	24	2	4	35	5	3	3
Benson.....	50	20	3	2	35	21	2	3
Hancock	25	24	0	3				
Thompson	45	28	5	1				
O'Donnell	10	9	0	0				
Wright	5	4	0	0				

GARRISON.

Capt Smith, c and b Clark	10
Sergt-Major Kelly, b Cheetham.....	2
Corpl Careless, b Cheetham.....	4
Lieut Greig, st Brooks, b Clark.....	27
Lieut Hancock, st Brooks, b Major	0
Capt Wright, c Brooks, b Cheetham	30
Pte Thompson, c Creagh, b Cheetham	7
Capt Benson, c and b Macbeth	1
Major Ryan, b Macbeth	0
Lieut Locke, not out	6
Pte O'Donnell, c Macbeth, b Cheetham.....	8
Extras	9
Total....	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	60	36	1	2
Cheetham	67	36	2	5
Major	15	8	0	0
John	10	8	0	0
Macbeth	10	7	1	2

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. CUSTOMS A. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday, and resulted in a draw in favour of the Elphinstonians. The Elphinstonians having put up 118 runs for three wickets down, declared their innings closed. The Customs Club on going in scored 57 runs for eight wickets, when the stumps were drawn. Pochkhanavala's 46, not out, and Chinoy's taking 6 wickets for 9 runs deserve special mention. Jackson for the opposite side rendered useful service both with the bat and the ball. The scores are :—

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

M H Sanjana, b Jackson	1
S P Pochkhanavala, not out.....	46
D E Mody, c J Kelly, b G Kelly	14
J L Billimoria, b Jackson	17
D D Kanga, not out	11
K J Gazdar, F M Tadivala, S B Mistri, N H Chinoy, C Javeri, M C Chhoi } did not bat.	
Extras	29
Total.....	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Jackson	105	4	42	2
G Kelly	75	7	25	1
Chitts	15	...	10	..
Ford	15	...	12	...

CUSTOMS A. CLUB.

J M Kelly, c Pochkhanavala, b Chinoy	9
C F Smith, c Kanga, b Pochkhanavala	14
H J Thomas, c and b Chinoy	1
T J Keel, b Chinoy	8
P W Jackson, c and b Chinoy	14
H F Ford, b Mistri.....	2
L Chitts, c Mistri, b Chinoy	1
R P Joshi, not out	1
G Kelly, b Chinoy.....	0
P K Thomas, E D Smith } to bat	
Extras	7
Total.....	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Chinoy	75	11	9	6
Chhoi	10	...	11	...
Pochkhanavala	35	1	16	1
Billimoria	10	...	10	..
Mistri	20	2	5	1

The following are among recently proved wills:—Lord Coleridge, £15,445; Mr. Thomas Guy Paget, £221,077; Mrs. Mary Eldridge, £21,502; Mr. John James Henry Gebhardt, £215,805; Mr. Edward Warner, £30,738; Mr. Matthew Honan, £158,000; Mr. David Adamson, £47,000; Mr. Thomas Donkin, £41,000; Miss Emily Sarah Holt, £26,000; Hon. Roden Berkely Wriothesley Noel, £11,570, Mr. Henry Boys, £47,744; Mr. Richard Blanshard, J.P., £130,000; Major William Hanmer, £105,000; Mr. Archibald Craig, £76,344; Mr. George Duppa Collins, £30,000; and Lord Emly of Trevoe, £3,023.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A disastrous landslip, caused by the late heavy rains, occurred, on the 15th instant, in the Zhob Valley on the road between Loralai and Fort Sandeman. Twenty-four men were overwhelmed by the slip, death being instantaneous, and two others were slightly hurt. The latest information states that only ten bodies had been recovered up to the 16th. Continuous rains threaten further accidents.

No fewer than ninety-two new companies, with a nominal capital of about sixty lakhs of rupees, were registered in Bengal last year. Fifteen companies ceased to work during the year; seven increased, and one decreased, their capital. On the 31st of March last there were four hundred and two joint-stock companies in Bengal, with a total paid-up capital of twelve crores and-a-half.

Last year there was a saving of no fewer than four lakhs of rupees on the manufacture of small-arms ammunition in India, as compared with home prices.

The final tie of the Bangalore polo tournament, for a Cup, value Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the local Gymkhana, and which is a challenge cup to be won three years in succession before it can pass into the possession of the winners, was played on Wednesday afternoon. The sides were the Government House team and the 19th Hussars, the players being the same as previously mentioned. The umpires were Major Holland and Mr. Pirie. The game was a very one-sided one. The Hussars have really no school in which to perfect themselves, though they are very well mounted. The Ooty team are well disciplined, well mounted, and they played like a book. At the end of the game the scores stood in favour of the Ooty team by eight goals and seven subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary. This is the second consecutive season in which Lord Wenlock's staff have won the tournament. Next year will determine whether they obtain possession of the Cup.

There has been quite a crop of defamation cases lately in the court of the City Magistrate of Karachi, says the local paper. The latest case of this kind, known as the Parsee Gymkhana defamation case, was called on Monday of last week when the complainant, Mr. Ruttonji Byramji, who is the captain of the Rising Star Cricket Club, appeared by his pleaders, Messrs. Dowlatram and Leelaram. The accused, Mr. Gustadji Manekji Dinshaw, a nephew of Mr. Kavasji Dinshaw, pleader, appeared by Messrs. Tekchand and Padshah. The matter in respect of which the complaint was laid is a letter addressed by the accused to a member of the cricket club, in which the complainant is described as a "scoundrel and a liar." The learned magistrate at the outside said that "scoundrel" was a term of vulgar abuse, but he could not say what the meaning of the word was, and sent for Webster's dictionary which showed that the meaning of the word was "a low and unprincipled man." The magistrate remarked that perhaps it would be necessary to take evidence to prove in what sense the word was used among Parsees or members of the Parsee Institute. Mr. Dowlatram replied that he hoped the word was not commonly used in the Parsee Institute, and anyhow it was no business of the complainant to prove in what sense the word was used by other people. Mr. Padshah, barrister-at-law, stated that Professor Padshah, of the Sind College, could be called as an "expert" in the languages to prove the sense in which the word is used in English. This was all beside the question. Complainant's witnesses were then called. After a number of Parsee witnesses were examined, the inquiry was adjourned to enable the court to examine on commission by interrogatories a witness residing at Quetta.

Frances Elizabeth, Lady Cunynghame, died on July 9, in her seventy-first year. She was the eldest daughter of the late Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, and widow of General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the 60th Rifles, and Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape. Lady Cunynghame was a member of the Order of the Imperial Crown of India.

"At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*, this month, an anonymous bard expresses good-humouredly the attitude of the Old Readers towards the recent outbreak of yellow asteria. "Dear ladies," he says :—

Dear ladies, in vain you approach us,
With Harradens, Hobbeses, and Grands;
For alas; though you offer to coach us,
Yet the soul of no man understands
Why the grubby is always the moral,
Why the nasty is always the nice,
While you keep up a secular quarrel
With a gay little vice.

In including Miss Harraden, the poet, remarks the *Globe*, has gone a little astray. "Your Hobbeses, Iotas, and Grands" would be a better reading of line 2. The last stanza of the protest is very cheering :—

There are cakes, there is ale—ay, and ginger
Shall be bot in the mouth as of old;
And a villain, with a cloak and with whinger
And a hero, in armour of gold,
And a maid with a face like a lily,
With a heart that is stainless and gay,
Make a tale worth a world of the silly,
Sad trash of to-day."

M. Burdeau, the new President of the French Chamber of Deputies, delivered his inaugural address on July 6, which was favourably received. A communication was read from M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, summing up the proceedings in the British Parliament in reference to the assassination of President Carnot. It was warmly cheered.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* writes under date July 3 :—"The annual Mecca pilgrimage is nearly finished and considerable numbers are on their way homewards. The total number which landed at the port of Jedda was 40,003, of whom 16,134 came from countries to the northward, but these figures do not include the numerous bodies of pilgrims who travel to the Holy City by overland caravans. Last year the number was about treble, and, as a consequence, thousands died from cholera and hardship. This year, the general health has been good. Every ship bringing returning pilgrims has to spend three days in quarantine before entering the Suez Canal."

The Queen, on July 12, reviewed about 9,000 troops under the Duke of Connaught's command, at Aldershot, in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators. The Czarewitch, who was present, wore a Hussar uniform. The Royal party included the Queen, Duchess of Connaught, Princess Alix, and Princesses Beatrice and Louise. The Queen was received on the review ground by the Commander-in-Chief and a brilliant staff. A Royal salute was given by the troops, and the massed bands played the National Anthem, after which the march-past commenced. The march-past was a splendid performance, but special admiration was expressed for the Sutherland Highlanders, the Welsh Fusiliers, and the Rifle Brigade. The Queen returned to Windsor the same afternoon.

In anything but auspicious weather the s. s. Windward, with the gallant little band of Englishmen, who are bent on finding the true track to the hitherto undiscovered North Pole, left the Thames on the 12th July, bound for Archangel. The Windward is to make only a short stay at Archangel, and then proceed direct to Franz Josef Land, where she will land her crew, and return to England about October.

After a hearing extending over eight days, the action brought by Colonel Brasyer against Mr. Harness and Dr. M'Cully, and the cross-actions for malicious prosecution, were brought to a close in the Queen's Bench Division on July 10. The jury answered questions put by the judge, in which they found that Dr. M'Cully was not guilty of false representation; they disagreed on this point as to Mr. Harness, and they found that neither of the defendants was guilty of treating Colonel Brasyer negligently or unskilfully. Upon the cross-action for malicious prosecution they disagreed. There was, therefore, judgment in the present action for Dr. M'Cully; in the second action the jury were discharged without giving a verdict.

Two hundred and one years ago England's only bankers were the goldsmiths, and an old stocking was the favourite receptacle of surplus earnings. No more romantic or remarkable career could well be found than the Bank of England. "Rebe," in the *Gentlewoman*, mentions one interesting incident in its life, in which a great lady was concerned. In its younger days the Bank was jealous of any rival, and on one occasion it made a determined effort to ruin Childs' Bank. It bought up all Childs' paper on which it could lay its hands, with a view to presenting it for payment en bloc. Had Childs' been called on to meet half-a-million of its acceptances at a go it would have found itself compelled to close its doors. The directors of Childs' got scent of the manœuvre, and turned to the great Duchess of Marlborough for assistance. The Duchess drew a cheque on the Bank of England for three-quarters of a million, and when the Bank presented Childs' paper it was promptly paid in its own notes. Instead of being ruined, Childs' are said to have made a profit on the transaction.

Sir John Lubbock tells rather a good story of his own electioneering experiences. He was standing for a constituency (not London University), some years ago, when the Temperance party asked him to receive a deputation, one afternoon, at 6 p.m. To his surprise the Temperance men (who were keen teetotallers, but keener Liberals), put in an appearance at 5 p.m. Being on the spot, Sir John consented to see them, but suggested that there had been some misunderstanding about the time. "Not at all," said the Temperance men; "we are coming again at six with a reporter, but we thought we should like to come at five without a reporter just to explain how the land lies. When we come at six we are going to insist on your supporting the Local Veto Bill, but we thought you mightn't quite understand how very weak we really are." "I grasped the situation at once," said Sir John, "and when they came at six I was firm as a rock."

Sir Gilbert Grennall, Bart., who died on July 10, was born in 1806, and represented Warrington in the House of Commons, from 1847 to 1868, again from 1874 to 1880, and from 1885 to 1892.

Lady Grant, whose death is reported as having occurred, at Melton Mowbray, in her ninetieth year, was the daughter of Richard and Lady Elizabeth Norman (sister of the Duke of Rutland). Up to the age of eighty-six or eighty-seven her memory was singularly good. She had stayed with Scott at Abbotsford, and had many curious stories of "Bean" Brummell, whom she knew well. Lady Grant, says the *Times*, was one of the few persons living whose parents had sat for their portraits to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A telegram, published by the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, states that the natural son of the Rajah of Lombok has committed suicide, and that the Rajah has accepted the ultimatum sent him by the Governor of the Dutch East Indies concerning the oppression of Dutch subjects and his disregard of the suzerainty of Holland. The expedition which landed in the island on July 7 will, therefore, return, there being no further need for its services.

Replying to questions in the Dominion House of Commons, the Hon. G. E. Foster said it was Canada's intentions to accord to Australia and Cape Colony the same treatment in the corresponding classes of wine as was given to France. The consequent reduction would be from 55 to 25 per cent.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* reports from St. Petersberg that the police in Kirpitschnaja recently arrested a Polish student, at whose lodgings a bomb of English manufacture and explosives for charging it were discovered. The inquiry disclosed a plot against the Czar.

French genealogists have been tracing the antecedents of Madame Carnot, the widow of the murdered President. They have discovered that she belongs through her mother, *nee* Corbie, or De Corbie, to an ancient and illustrious family of the Department of the Somme. The ancestor in the direct line of this lady was De Corbie, Chancellor of Charles VI., and doubtless appointed at the instance of the Duke of Burgundy. The great-grandfather of Madame Carnot had twenty-two children. Her father, says the *Daily News* correspondent, came to Paris as poor as Whittington when he first heard Bow bells ring out their prophetic chimes. He went into business and made lucky hits in many directions, the result being that he left each of his children about £2,000. Madame Carnot, the other day, told the Archbishop of Paris, when he went to see her, that the Christian principals in which she was brought up were the greatest comfort of her life from the time she went to the Elysee to the hour when she made this admission. Almost from the day of M. Carnot's election they were both constantly receiving threatening or warning letters. Whenever M. Carnot went out for a walk, she felt miserable until he came home again.

A great deal has been said about the unexpected shortness of the stay of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in England. According to the *World*, his Imperial Highness heartily detests social functions of every description, and cares only for shooting and riding. If the Empress Elizabeth is the best walker among the Royalties of Europe, the Heir-Presumptive to the Austrian Throne is unquestionably the champion shot, and the spoils of his chase in India have been recently exhibited at the Belvedere in Vienna. He heartily disliked the stiffness of London and Windsor, but would gladly have accepted an invitation to Balmoral, where he was very anxious to have some deer-stalking.

A "Professor of Latin" in the *Daily Telegraph*, has discovered a new recipe for longevity. Briefly it is this—write Latin verses. Says this ardent student :—"The fact remains that nearly all moderns who have devoted considerable time to writing Latin hexameters and elegiacs have attained to old age. Is it necessary to mention among the living Mr. Gladstone and Pope Leo XIII.? Milton, an admirable Latin versifier, lived until he was sixty-six, notwithstanding his hard life and tribulations; Jerome Vida was ninety-seven; Theodore Beza, eighty-six; George Buchanan, seventy-six; Jaques Vaniere, seventy-three; and Jerome Frascator, seventy-one. All these wrote many Latin verses, and consequently live to more than the average age. The late Father Prout, who also noted this peculiarity, could give no explanation of the cause, except that the making of Latin hexameters produced that mental calm which tends to longevity."

A new industry, which is likely to have important developments, has come into being. It is the tanning of elephants' skins, which make, it is said, excellent carpets, though they have the disadvantage of being very expensive. They should, on the other hand, be practically indestructible, as the skin when tanned, is nearly two inches in thickness.

An unusually interesting collection of Oriental furniture, carved woodwork, and Eastern curios will shortly be dispersed when the treasures which it cost General Wallace Carpenter the labour of a lifetime to bring together will be disposed of by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. The catalogue of the sale includes some very fine specimens of Eastern exteriors in woodwork and rare samples of Persian carpets and rugs, and there is likely to be keen competition for some of the fruits of the General's painstaking researches in the East.

The function which concluded on Friday (July 6), at Henley, has been naturalised close upon a hundred and twenty years in England. The first English regatta took place upon the Thames between London Bridge and Millbank, on Friday,

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of 13th July, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr D Morgan	Mr L Clark
Mr and Mrs R Quinnell	Mr E A Elgin
Capt and Mrs H V Cox	Dr Goodridge
Mr and Mrs Meredith and two infants	Mr C Hamilton
	Mr Jas Stormouth
Mr Simon	Mrs Webster and child
Mr S Pigott	Mr Cohen
Mr J Barker	Mr J H Grose
Mr J F Wood	Surg Lt-Col and Mrs Fitzpatrick and child
Mrs G Beckham	
Mrs Davidson	Capt and Mrs Arbuthnot
Mr Jas Robertson	Mr J Meyer
Mr S Andrews	

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt G Bouring	Mr C M Pearce
Mr E L L Gwatkin	Mr S A Shero
Col J C Hanford	Mr A Vicar Smith
Mr J Lane	Dr E Lawrie
Mr H W Smith	Major Oliver
Mr E H Young	Mr A Lucas
Lieut F M Carlton	Mr W H Lucas
Lieut F K Fair	Capt E H Burton
Mr Thomas	Mr E V D Parr
Major Metn	Mr A H Collins
Mr H V Cobb	Mr W Biggs
Col FitzHerbert	Mr F H Ewen
Mr Macdowell	Mr J Moseley
Surg-Capt J J O'Donnell	Mr R Stoel

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 13.

THE COURT.

THE Queen visited Aldershot, on Wednesday night, and was present at a grand military tattoo, in which a number of regimental bands took part.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Harrow School on Speech Day, on Saturday. The Princess distributed the prizes, and the Prince, speaking at the luncheon which followed, said he was convinced that it was public school education that had made Englishmen and England as great as they are.

The Prince of Wales, on Monday, visited the Royal Hospital School at Greenwich for the purpose of distributing the prizes and inspecting the boys. Mr. E. Robertson, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, also took part in the proceedings.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London, on Tuesday, for Bangor. They will be the guests during the next few days of Lord Penrhyn. The Prince and Princess were enthusiastically welcomed, on Wednesday, at Carnarvon, where they attended the Eisteddfod proceedings, and had Bardic titles conferred upon them with all due solemnity.

The Duke of York, on Tuesday, inspected the boys of the training ship Shaftesbury, and distributed the prizes.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Wednesday, distributed the prizes at the Duke of York's School, at Chelsea, after inspecting and addressing the boys.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill to check the immigration of destitute aliens into this country, and also to give the Government power to expel foreigners who used the asylum of this country to perfect dangerous schemes against other nations. Lord Rosebery would not object to the first part of the proposed Bill, but he dissented from the statement that England was a focus of conspiracy against other States. Lord Salisbury explained that it was to prevent a charge being made against England of willingly harbouring foreign conspirators that he sought to give the Government additional powers. On Monday, Lord Leigh moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Industrial Schools Act, which was agreed to. On Tuesday, the House sat for a short time, and considered the report of amendments to the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Parochial Electors (Registration Acceleration) Bill passed through Committee. The Select Committee to inquire into the practice with regard to vacating of seats in Parliament was appointed. On Monday, questions were addressed to the Government as to their intentions with regard to certain Bills during the present Session, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to make any statement until the Finance Bill had been disposed of. The consideration of amendments to the Finance Bill occupied the whole of the sitting. On Tuesday, Mr. Buxton, replying to questions, stated that British subjects in the Transvaal were to be exempted from personal service and military requisitions. The amendments to the Finance Bill were again proceeded with. Wednesday's sitting was again occupied with the Finance Bill.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday.

POLITICAL.

On Friday, a meeting of those interested in public-house reform was held at Grosvenor-house. Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., moved a resolution for the establishment of a public-house reform association. He referred to his own endeavours in 1877 to introduce the Gothenburg system into this country, and he pointed out that one of its features was the granting of fair compensation to every interest involved.—

At the annual meeting of the Mid-Lothian Liberal Association held in Edinburgh, on Saturday, a letter, written by Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a resolution expressing regret at his approaching retirement, was read. Sir T. Gibson Carmichael was nominated as Liberal candidate for Mid Lothian at the next general election.

The polling in the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield took place on Thursday last, and resulted in the return of Alderman Batty Langley (Ministerialist), who received 4,486 votes, against 3,495 recorded for Mr. G. H. Smith (Conservative), and 1,249 for Mr. Frank Smith (Labour).

IRELAND.

At the opening of the South Tipperary Assizes, Lord Chief Justice O'Brien said that, although the number of specially-reported offences had diminished slightly of late, there were still a large number of persons in the country who had to be protected by the police—the majority of them being caretakers on evicted farms.

In county Clare, on Sunday, Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., was prevented from addressing a meeting at O'Callaghan's Mills called for the purpose of denouncing landgrabbing. He got on a wall and tried to speak, but was forced down by the police. The meeting was subsequently held at Bodyke, some miles distant.

GENERAL.

Sir Henry Austen Layard died last week, at his residence in London, after a short illness. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

The Hon. P. le Poer Trench has been appointed the new British Minister at Tokio.

The Authors' Club entertained at dinner, on Monday, Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. H. H. Johnston.

The Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition started, on Wednesday, from Greenhithe. Mr. Clements R. Markham has written to Mr. Jackson a letter expressing his good wishes for the success of the expedition.

At Christie's, on Saturday, the highest price (£11,000) ever realized by auction for a picture in England was bid by Mr. Charles Wertheimer for Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Lady Betty Delme and her children. Another portrait by Sir Joshua was sold for £7,500.

The Bisley Shooting Meeting was opened, on Tuesday. Several competitions were decided, including one between representative teams of officers of the Regulars and of Volunteers, and that between the Universities for the Humphry Cup.

At a joint meeting of the owners' and miners' representatives on the Coal Conciliation Board, held on Friday, a regular meeting of the board was agreed to be held on the 19th instant.

The Northumberland miners held their annual demonstration on Saturday. Mr. Fenwick, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., and the Bishop of Durham addressed them.

A match has been arranged between the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gould between their respective yachts, the Britannia and the Vigilant, at Cowes, on August 4th.

The cricket match between Gentlemen and Players ended, on Saturday, in a victory for the professionals, who won by an innings and 27 runs, and Warwickshire beat Hampshire by 88 runs. In the second cricket match, on Tuesday, between Gentlemen and Players, the professionals were beaten by an innings and 39 runs. Sussex beat Hampshire by nine wickets. On Wednesday, Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by three wickets. The Marylebone Club has altered the "follow-on" rule by extending the arrear in three-day matches to 120 runs.

The Birmingham Canal has burst its banks near Wolverhampton, flooded several collieries, and stopped various large works, throwing a large number of men out of work.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Tuesday, Colonel J. F. Jacques was further remanded on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the claims upon the Townley estate.

The two men, Cantwell and Quinn, who are charged with soliciting persons to murder members of the Royal Family and others on the occasion of the opening of the Tower-bridge, were again brought up, on Monday, at the Guildhall Police-court and were further remanded.

OBITUARY.

Lt.-Col. S. W. Fenning, Ben. Ret.; Capt. H. J. W. Carter, Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. E. G. Morrogh, Mad. Ret.; Col. H. A. Woodhouse, Bo. Ret.; Sir G. Greenall, Bart.; Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart.; Canon Hoare; Mr. Jonas Levy; Lady Grant; Lady Ouseyngham.

ENGLAND AND THE FOUR PER CENT CONVERSION.

THE Bank of England has now issued to the holders of the 4 per cent Indian rupee loans in this country copies of the notifications of the Government of India with respect to their conversion into 3½ per cent stock, with forms and instructions for the conversion. In the case of the 1842-3 loan, the original equivalent of which in gold was £23,643,310 (that is at the old rate of exchange), it is intimated that if conversion is not accepted the holders will be paid off in rupees in India on November 1 next, when, of course, holders who may wish to bring home the capital amount will have to accept for their rupees the depreciated rate of exchange of the day; and it must be remembered that the mere operation of bringing home the amount would tend to lower exchange still further by increasing the quantity of drafts on India for sale in London. So far, therefore, it seems probable that investors in 1842-3 rupee paper in this country will accept conversion. As regards the other loans of 1854-5, May 1, 1865, and Reduced of 1879, the old equivalent of which in gold was in round figures about £38,00[illegible],000 no notice of redemption in rupees is given, but the holder is offered the privilege of voluntarily converting his holdings into the new 3½ per cent stock. If he does not avail himself of this offer he of course runs the risk—in the event of the conversion of the 1842-3 loan proving successful without any of the paper held in India being presented for redemption—that the Indian Government may, with its accumulated rupees, proceed to pay off these remaining loans. One consideration there is which might prevent the Indian Government from taking this step. The holdings of the later loans in this country are understood to be very much larger than the holdings of the 1842-3 loan. Notice of redemption might result in a rapid remittance of the bonds to India, which would interfere with the demand for Council drafts and thus lower exchange; and actual redemption would, of course, operate in the same direction. The Indian Government has, however, taken this risk, so far as it goes, in regard to the 1842-3 loan; and as in any case weak exchange or growing distrust of the remaining loans under the apprehension of impending conversion or redemption might result in their employment as means of remittance in competition with Council drafts, the Indian Government might, if the 1842-3 conversion was successfully got over, be induced to face the possible consequences of redeeming the other loans. And it must be remembered that conversion of the later loans will not improbably be voluntarily accepted by a considerable number of the European holders; evidently the Indian Government hopes that it will be. Assuming this to be the case, then the smaller the balance left unconverted the more likely will the Indian Government be to proceed to pay it off. The fear of being thus left in the lurch will, doubtless, prove a stimulant to acceptance of the terms now offered. There is little time for consideration, as notices of acceptance must be sent to the Bank of England on or before the 28th instant. Moreover, the holder who converts to 3½ per cent will actually receive 4 per cent for another year, ½ per cent interest up to July 31, 1895, being paid in advance on conversion.

We have next to consider what are the positive advantages of accepting the conversion of Indian rupee paper. The basis of these is that holders of the new 3½ per cent stock are guaranteed against redemption or further reduction of interest until August 1, 1904, the loans, however, to be redeemable after that date at three months' notice. We think that this condition should tend to raise the gold value of the stock and to make it more attractive to English investors. Uncertainty as to the duration of a stock the capital value of which is subject to exchange fluctuations must tend to lower its value as an investment apart altogether from the question as to the actual return of interest on the stock, which return is itself affected by the same fluctuations. The present unconverted 4 per cent stock is at any time liable to redemption with three months' notice, and under the recent conditions of uncertainty in the silver market and with respect to the financial policy of the Indian Government and its immediate consequences this possibility of imminent redemption has unquestionably had a very depressing influence on the market for rupee paper. Now the holder who converts will be relieved of this apprehension for ten years to come, and he may reasonably believe that within ten years things will be better rather than worse than they are at present. If we assume that the average rate of exchange will be no higher than 1s. per rupee, then a 3½ per cent rupee "note" for 1,000 rupees ought, according to the present price of Indian 3½ per cent gold loans, to be fully worth its present price of about £54 to £55. Of course, exchange might fall below 1s., in which case rupee paper would be worth less; but against this must be set the chances of exchange being above 1s. before the ten years have expired. Surely we may take it that a solution of the currency question, one way or the other, will be arrived at before that period is at an end. If the gold monometallists, with Mr. Bertram Currie and the rest of the Herschell Committee at their head, have faith in the solution they have attempted, a gold standard for India "with or without a gold currency," then they ought all to be buyers of the 3½ per cent rupee stock at its present price, for with exchange at 1s. 4d.—and surely if there is anything in the Herschell plan that adopted rate at least will be attained before another ten years have passed—the bond of 1,000 rupees will be worth about £74, if we could regard it as a permanent investment. If we compare the stock with Consols, we must remember that the 2½ per cents will be reduced to 2½ per cents in 1903; and if we assume that Consols will then be worth only par (the existing 2½ per cent Consols are to-day worth more than par; 101¼ being the quotation), Indian 3½ per cent rupee stock at 1s. 4d. exchange would yield an equal revenue on about £93 per 1,000 rupee bond. Against this, however, we must set the liability to redemption or renewed conversion with three months' notice after August 1, 1904, in the case of the rupee stock. Of course, with exchange at 1s. 4d., the gold redemption price of 1,000 rupees, of stock would be only £65. 13s. 4d. But even that would show a good profit on the present price, especially considering that exceptionally good interest on a Government stock would have been earned meanwhile. If, on the other hand, the gold standard scheme should fail and exchange continue to decline, then Parliament and the country will be all the more rapidly educated to a recognition of the necessity and wisdom of a bimetallic settlement. Education on this question has made such strides during the last ten years that with a continued fall in exchange it will scarcely take another ten years to make an international agreement acceptable to all concerned. And such an agreement would certainly not be at a ratio which would make the rupee less than the equivalent of 1s. 4d.

We have, lastly, to consider the bearing of the conversion on the position in India. We observe that the *Statist* regards the proposal as a blunder, firstly because that journal assumes that a considerable number of holders will not convert, and that this will mean an increase of the gold debt. We suppose that what is meant is that if the Indian Government uses rupees to redeem rupee debt in India it will be short of rupees against which to sell Council drafts, and will therefore have to borrow in London to pay home charges. But it must be remembered that the Indian Government has a considerable accumulation of rupees standing over from the period last year when it refused to sell drafts. Against these it has, of course, borrowed gold. But it does not follow that it would have to borrow more gold on this account. At present its decision to convert or redeem is limited to the 1842-3 loan, the total gold equivalent of which at the present rate of exchange is only about £15,000,000; and as a considerable portion will, undoubtedly, be converted, we may assume that the Indian Government will have a sufficiency of unused rupees locked up against the £10,000,000 gold borrowings provided for in December last to cover this operation. Secondly, it is urged that the reduction of interest will make rupee paper less attractive to investors in India. We doubt whether it can be considered a popular investment, even at 4 per cent, in a country where the masses of the people preferred to hoard their money and where the rate of interest in trade and industry is, as a rule, much above 4 per cent. We should suppose that the stock is chiefly used as a readily realisable investment for reserve funds by banks and other large concerns or by wealthy natives, and for these institutions and individuals a 3½ per cent stock will be just as attractive, in the absence of a 4 per cent stock, as the 4 per cent stock was in the absence of a higher interest-bearing Government stock. On the other hand, if the stock proves increasingly attractive to investors in this country the tendency will be to raise exchange meanwhile, as the sale of the securities to London will, for the time being, increase the balance of indebtedness in India's favour. Of course, in the end India will have more int rest to remit, or in other words there will be more drafts on India for the interest to compete with the drafts against the Council drafts and merchantile bills in the London market, and that would tend to lower exchange unless in the meantime the currency question had been satisfactorily solved. But, on the other hand, the more the stock is held in this country as a genuine investment the less will the securities themselves compete with Council drafts as means of remittance.—*Manchester Guardian.*

LADY LAYARD has received a letter from the Queen and the Prince of Wales expressing deep regret at the news of the death of her husband. A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on July 9, at the conclusion of which the body was taken to Woking to be cremated.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

THE thirty-fifth annual prize meeting of the N.R.A. opened at Bisley on Tuesday (July 10). Whilst in its general arrangements the programme of the present meeting follows closely on the lines of that of last year, there are several important additions, notably the introduction of the Imperial Prizes for Regulars and Militia, the Sir James Whitehead Prize for field firing, and some new and interesting competitions for revolver shots. The principal competitions will not come on till next week. The Canadians arrived in camp in the course of Sunday afternoon from Cambridge, where they have been practising at the University ranges. Major E. B. Ibbotson, of the Royal Scots, is in command with Capt. A. T. Kirkpatrick, 14th P.W.O. as adjutant. No Canadian has ever yet carried off the Queen's Prize. Some of the present team are Canadian born, and pay their visit to the Mother Country for the first time. There is no Cape rifle team this year, but there is a representative each from the Gold Coast Volunteers, the Kimberley Volunteers, the Queensland Mounted Infantry, New Zealand, and Ceylon. It may be mentioned that the association has wiped off all indebtedness consequent upon the removal from Wimbledon, mainly by the sale of its surplus land. Details of the week's doings are appended :—

Tuesday.—Three small-bore competitons were decided in somewhat unsatisfactory weather. In the Waldgrave contest the first price fell to Mr. J. A. Gibson, of Musselburgh, with an aggregate of ninety-eight out of a possible 100. Staff-Sergt. Worth (1st Gloucester Engineers, made ninety-eight, but Gibson made his "possible" at the longest range where Worth dropped a point. The match at 800, 900, and 1,000, yards between eights of Regular and Volunteer officers, was won by the latter with the small margin of six points, the figures being: Volunteers 1637, Regulars 1631. Cambridge University won the Humphrey Cup, putting together a total of 795, against 734 by Oxford.

Wednesday.—A very choppy wind blew across the ranges. The chief items were the inauguration of the Imperial Prize, which stands to the Regulars in the same relationship that the Queen's Prize bears to the Volunteers, the General Eyre Prize, the Secretary of State for War's Prize and the Bass competitions. The shooting was, generally speaking, below the average, but in the Imperial contest many excellent scores were made. In the first stage of the Imperial Prize, Colour Serg. Phillips, 3rd Bn. Northumberland Regt., and Pte. Brown, of the Cameronians, headed the scores with 98 each. General Eyre's Challenge prize was won by the R.M.A. Capt. G. C. Gibbs occupied premier position in the Bass contest with 139, and Serg. G. E. Fulton was first in the Secretary of State for War's prize. His total was 61, and Veteran Wyatt, of the 1st London, came next with 60. The camp was enlivened in the afternoon by the presence of many Public School Volunteers, who were anxious for practice in the open Martini shoots and pool.

Thursday.—Much interest was shown in the Public Schools competition for the Ashburton Shield, Rugby, who had never held the trophy since the year in which the competition was instituted, eventually won with 422 points, but the closeness of the contest was shown by the fact that Bradfield came next with 421. The other aggregate scores were as follows:—Rossall, 407; Blair Lodge, 402; Cheltenham, 401; Marlborough, 398; Bedford, 397; Harrow, 394; Clifton, 394; Eton, 388; Charterhouse, 382; Winchester, 381; Malvern, 375; St. Paul's, 374; Glenalmond, 372; Berkhampsted, 369; Uppingham, 368; Haileybury, 363; Wellington College, 360; Whitgift, 350; Dulwich, 345; Sherborne, 341; Weymouth, 312; Highgate, 282. Rugby also won the Schools Veterans prize. For the Spencer Cup, Corporal Apperley, of Cheltenham, came out winner by seven capital shots. Charterhouse secured the Cadets' Trophy. In the second stage of the shooting for "The Imperial," the cup was won by Private Brown, of the Cameronians, with an aggregate of 158. Sergeant Hill, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, made the next best score—155. The St. Thomas's Hospital team were the winners of the United Hospitals match. Private Paterson, 1st V. B. Gordon Highlanders, had first place in the competition for the Duke of Cambridge's prizes.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE forty-fourth half-yearly ordinary general meeting was held on the 12th July at Winchester House, Sir John Pender, M.P., in the chair.—In the report the directors recommended a final dividend for the year ending March of 2s. 4d. per share, and a bonus of 3s. per share, making together £110,000, thus making with the three previous payments, a total distribution of 13s. per share, or 6½ per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares. The balance of £2001 would be carried forward.—The Chairman, after referring in detail to the chief items in the accounts, said he thought, upon the whole, that the report was favourable, and that they would all concur in that opinion. (Applause.) The chairman continued :—

Paying the dividends they did, and carrying to the general reserve fund £110,000 was no small mark of success. (Applause.) This had been done during very bad times. He had been engaged in commercial life many years, and had never before known such a prolonged term of depression such as had existed and still continued to exist, not only in London, but throughout the world. But there would be an end of this, and there was a boom coming, which was shown already in their Colonies, and their energies would not long lay quiet. When the revival came there would be a great response from London, because after all a great amount of money had to come from London; and these times would be very good times for their submarine telegraph system. Several important additions to their system had been completed which were likely to add to their exchequer in the future. The wire from Portugal to the Azores had attracted a good deal of attention. This was now in their hands. When they entered upon it the work was done more to secure advantages for the next ten years in Portugal than from any immediate benefit from the lines itself. He had a report from the Seychelles stating that their wires were working well; but it was very hard to get money out of the Portuguese. (Laughter.) There was no doubt about the fact that the nations of the world were beginning to attach great importance to submarine telegraphy. They had all heard of a conference at Ottawa, at which a representative from this country met representatives from the Colonies; and the question discussed was the desirability of having a Pacific cable. Probably that company knew more about cables than the representatives in Ottawa did, and he was pleased to see that in the conclusion they came to they had shown sound judgment, because they had passed a resolution that soundings should be taken, and when the proper time came the cable would be laid. If it were laid they might rest assured that their company would have a finger in the pie. (Applause.) The position which they had attained was acknowledged by all the Governments of the world. Their success during the last twenty-five years had been such that no great work could be done without their being consulted in some shape or form. They could do the work, and they could do it better than any existing company, and they might depend upon it that they were not going to come down from their high position; but they were not only going to maintain it, but from the statements made about them, and the experience they had got, there could be no doubt that the resolution arrived at was that the people, to do the work were the people who knew best about it. (Applause.) Their relations with foreign Governments were of a most satisfactory kind. Finally, he moved the adoption of the report, the declaration of the dividends, and the statement of accounts.

The Marquis of Tweeddale seconded the motion.—Mr. Baynes expressed the opinion that the directors, in the interests of the shareholders, might have paid a higher dividend; but the Chairman maintained that the true policy was to act in the way the directors recommended.—The motion was carried.

ALAS! Alas! exclaims the *Pioneer*, can it be true that we are to have the question of the etiquette of Medical Officers' titles up again? From the way in which the Secretary of State and various Members of Parliament have been behaving, there seems to be every chance of it. In the course of the Army Estimates discussion the case of Surgeon-Colonel Briggs, formerly of Lord Connemara's staff at Madras, was again brought up. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, by the way, was able to give the most emphatic and evidently sincere denial to the statements so long current that any professional ill-luck that had subsequently attended that officer was the result of his having given evidence for Lady Connemara, an offence thereby to certain illustrious personages. What we more particularly remark, however, is that all the Members taking part in the discussion drop the military titles, and even the Secretary of State, who would be, one might suppose, on his P's and Q's, talks of "Dr. Briggs" "Dr. Farquharson," "Dr. Allen" as freely as any one. Yet, adds our contemporary, when the *Pioneer*, from force of habit or hurry, slips into the same way of mentioning a member of the Army Medical Staff, there is always some one ready to write and say that it is offering a deliberate insult to the members of an illustrious profession.

THE AMERICAN STRIKE.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE MOB.

THE events of the past week, writes the *Times* of July 13, in connexion with the American strike, arising out of a dispute between the Pullman Car Company and its workmen, have been of the most deplorable character, including the destruction of a vast amount of property and repeated collisions between the mob and the forces of the law. We chronicle here the leading incidents of the dispute as they have occurred from day to day.

Last Thursday the reports were somewhat hopeful. An improved condition of railway traffic was observed at various points, and injunctions were being obtained against the strikers by the United States law officers in many places. General Miles assumed the command at Chicago, and brought with him six additional companies of troops from Fort Leavenworth and two companies from Fort Brady, Michigan. The troops at the stockyards had a difficult task, as several thousand sympathizers with the strike were swarming there. The loading of cattle trains was slowly carried on under a military guard upon the Michigan Central. But on the attempt being made to run a train full of livestock from the yards a crowd of 8,000 men and boys uncoupled the cars and captured the train. A detachment of regulars, numbering 90 men, was ordered to the stockyards, and they charged a mob of some 3,000 rioters. Two troops of cavalry and a battery of artillery arrived a few minutes afterwards, and the combined forces drove the mob back. Gatling guns were placed in positions commanding all the streets leading to the yards. The Lake Shore Railway had its trains stopped, but the troops cleared the line.

At Salt Lake a private soldier was killed, having been stabbed by one of the rioters.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad stopped its through traffic, and the mobs captured the Iron Mountain trains at Baring Cross, Arkansas.

Several strike leaders were arrested in California. The Governor of California sent two regiments of State troops to Sacramento, but the troops were inactive, as they sympathized with the strikers.

Incendiaries set the Chicago World's Fair buildings on fire in three places that night. All the buildings round the Court of Honour were destroyed, including the administration, the manufacturers; the electricity, the mining, the machinery, and the agricultural buildings, the terminal station, the Casino music-hall, and the peristyle, covering altogether 80 acres. The structures blazing for two hours formed a grand spectacle. One man was killed and one injured. Several firemen are missing.

On Friday the situation in Chicago was regarded as bad. General Miles needed more troops, and his efforts which were mainly devoted to moving dead meat and cattle from the stockyards, were futile. The troops charged the mobs, but were not permitted to fire. Vast crowds blocked the railroads dispersing wherever the troops appeared, but resuming their obstruction afterwards. About 1,500 troops were available altogether, and they could not cope with the many thousands of strikers, who were sympathised with by 100,000 idle people roaming about Chicago. Several men were hurt, and two strikers were shot by a railway agent. Fourteen were arrested. A mob having attacked a train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, the marshals who hurried to protect the train fired. Two were killed and several injured. The mob burned 48 cars on the Illinois Central Railroad. Another mob tried to wreck a train at Union Station, used by the Fort Wayne and other railroads. They also attacked and burnt at 49th Street several cars laden with meat, which had been recently brought from the stockyards.

The only cattle received in Chicago on Friday were three wagon-loads of lambs and two cows from the neighbourhood. The Indianapolis strikers derailed a cattle train, manned by marshals, and wrecked eight cars.

The Illinois Governor, while ordering some State troops to Chicago at the request of the Mayor, protested against Federal troops being employed. The President promptly replied that the troops were sent in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States, on the demand of the Post Office Department that the obstruction of the mails should be removed, on the representation of the judicial officers that the process of the Federal Courts could not be executed by ordinary means, and on abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between States.

The Governor of Colorado Mr. Waite, sent to the President a similar protest against the action of the United States marshals, as well as the sending of Federal troops into Colorado.

Mr. Stone, Governor of Missouri, protested to Mr. Shelby, a United States marshal, against his using deputies to interfere with trains at Kansas City. Mr. Shelby tartly replied that he had acted under orders from the Attorney-General to move the Federal mails.

Mr. Fishback, Gov-rnor of Arkansas, issued a proclamation commanding the officials to arrest the strike leaders in Arkansas, or if they were outside that State, proper warrants would be issued for their punishment.

The Illinois State officials issued warrants for the arrest of Mr. Debs and the other officials of the American Railway Union, charging them with conspiracy under the law of Illinois.

Mr. Arthur, Chief of the Engine Drivers' Union, informed Mr. Debs that he could expect no assistance from them, and that the railway strike was not justified and would fail. The Chicago Typographical Union declined to join in a proposed general strike unless Mr. Debs could show that a good result would follow.

Senator Allen, Populist, introduced a resolution in the Senate for a special committee of the Senate to inquire into the propriety of establishing Government ownership and control of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones. Senator George, Democrat, introduced a Bill for arbitration in order to settle disputes between railroads and their *employes*. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The mobs held full control of the entire southern suburbs of Chicago on Friday night roaming through the extensive railway yards, and burning over 1,000 cars, including many Pullman coaches, as well as barns, signal-towers, and storehouses. One striker shot at and killed another, being forthwith killed by a third. Before midnight the 1st Illinois Regiment marched down, and the mobs—composed of foreigners for the most part—fled.

Mr. Debs issued an appeal to the strikers to avoid violence and riot, to be orderly and law-abiding, and to keep away from the railroads.

Warnings having been received of an Anarchist plot to destroy the Government building at Chicago where the Treasury vaults are situated. A strong detachment of Federal troops surrounded the building and guarded the approaches.

The Illinois troops fired on a mob along the Grand Trunk Railway line in 47th-street. The soldiers were guarding a train from being wrecked and clearing the line of derailed cars, when an immense crowd assembled, led by a man named John Burke, and attacked the troops with a shower of missiles. Lieutenant Reed, who was in command, was felled with a coupling pin. The troops backed to the cars, and, being pressed by the mob, fired scattering shots, and then used their bayonets. Some police ran to assist them, using clubs. Twenty rioters were wounded, including Burke, who was thrust by a bayonet and died in a few minutes. The troops and the police, being outnumbered climbed into the cars, which were moved to the city. The mob then began tearing up the tracks, but reinforcements from half a dozen places soon arrived, and, after driving them away, held possession of the line.

The policemen guarding the line of the North-Western Railroad in 16th-street and Ashland-avenue had a conflict with the mob and dispersed them by shooting over their heads, but killed a woman who was watching the scene from a housetop. They also shot a boy. One policeman was wounded.

The troops at Englewood dispersed a mob by a bayonet charge without any casualties. Several other affrays occurred and many rioters were arrested.

On Saturday, in answer to a further protest from the Illinois Governor—who declared that the principle of local self-government was as fundamental to the institutions of the United States as the principle of Federal supremacy—President Cleveland telegraphed :—"While till persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority nor my duty in the emergency that confronts me, it is, it seems to me, in this hour of danger and public distress that discussion may well give way to active effort by all in authority to restore obedience to the law and to protect life and property."

By this time 5,000 Illinois and 1,200 Federal troops had been concentrated in Chicago, and it was at last decided that they should work in harmony. The Government ordered 2,000 Federal troops at various ports in New York and New England to prepare to move to Chicago at short notice.

The Government took possession of the entire line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. General Schofield instructed General Merritt, of St. Paul, Minnesota, to operate it as a Government post and military railroad.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad men declined to obey Debs's order for a strike, and the strike was suppressed at New Orleans, where several agitators were imprisoned.

The Chicago Building Trades' Council passed a resolution in favour of a general cessation of all industries throughout the country, unless the just demand for arbitration in the Pullman strike was conceded.

Short supplies of fuel caused many large mills to close, depriving 50,000 people of employment.

A riot occurred at Hammond, Indiana, on Sunday afternoon. A mob attacked the troops, who fired volleys from railway car windows of a mail train, and then jumped out and cleared the line by a bayonet charge. This dispersed the mob. Four persons were killed and 12 wounded, among the latter being a woman. A large force of Indiana and Illinois troops arrived during the night, taking possession after repeated conflicts with the mobs. The Governors of Indiana and Illinois gave each other permission to send troops across the boundary, thus putting an end to a difficulty which had helped the strikers to maintain the Hammond blockade.

The mob on the Panhandle road entering Chicago obstructed a train guarded by marshals, who fired on them, killing one rioter and wounding several others. The troops charged and scattered the mob by using the butt-ends of their rifles.

A goods train on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway was practically destroyed by dynamite on Sunday night. The locomotive was lifted from the line and shattered, and the wagons were thrown off the metals. The engine-driver and fireman were seriously injured. The bomb, charged with dynamite, had been placed in the coal tender among the coal, and it was thrown by the fireman into the furnace.

On the same night President Cleveland issued a proclamation commanding all persons engaged in violating the laws at Chicago to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes by noon on Monday. The proclamation gave the usual warning that innocent persons mingling with the riotous persons could not be protected. It added that there would be no hesitation in the decisive treatment of the guilty. The proclamation caused great dismay at the headquarters of the American Railway Union.

On Monday the situation was much improved, and most of the railroads moved trains under protection without being attacked. Only one outbreak was reported that day—an attack upon the wagons coming from the packing houses into Chicago with beef. The police soon drove the rioters away and captured six of them. One rioter was shot.

A general trades meeting at Chicago, after an all-night session, appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor and Council of the city to induce them to assist in the effort to secure arbitration in the strike. If the attempt at arbitration should fail, a general strike throughout the country was to be ordered for Wednesday morning. On Tuesday Mr. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman Company, was seen, but he declined arbitration, saying that there was nothing on which to arbitrate. The company was contending for a principle which it would never surrender. The company should be permitted to conduct business in its own way without any interference from its own men or from others.

On Tuesday the President issued another proclamation extending the Illinois proclamation to Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Utah, and New Mexico.

On that day only one conflict was reported. At Danville, Illinois, the troops guarding a moving train fired upon the strikers, who returned the fire, killing two women in their homes by stray bullets and wounding two men not concerned in the strike. At St. Louis the strike was abandoned and the railways working as usual. At Denver, Colorado, the strike had generally been arranged, and work had been resumed. At Salt Lake these was a gradual resumption by the Union Pacific men. At Cleveland, Ohio, traffic was resumed with the help of new men under police protection.

The Northern Pacific Railway succeeded in moving the first through train which had travelled for a week. The company had been feeding several hundreds of stranded passengers along the line, mainly by foraging upon farmers.

Mr. Debs was arrested on a charge of conspiracy brought by the United States authorities. Mr. Howard, the vice-president of the American Railway Union, and Mr. Keliher, the secretary, are also indicted, charged with tampering with the railway points.

The Knights of Labour throughout the country have been asked by their chief officer to strike till Mr. Pullman should come to arbitration, but are not doing so with any alacrity, and the "general strike" is expected to be of a fragmentary character.

On Wednesday one affray was reported. A mob at Spring Valley, Illinois, attacked a Rock Island Railway train which was being moved under the protection of a troop of marshals. The mob were warned to desist. The troops dismounted and were pelted with stones. They then poured volleys into the mob, killing two Italians and wounding one. Three deputy marshals were wounded in the affray before the mob dispersed.

In California the strikers have had a great amount of popular support.

Enormous mass meetings were held at San Francisco and Oakland last week, denouncing the railway corporate monopolies, condemning the President and his advisers, promising moral support to the American Railway Union, and demanding that the terms of military service should be remodelled by classifying men so that those possessed of most property should be drafted into the army which was ordered first to the front in time of insurrection.

The Senate, without a division, has adopted a strong resolution, upholding the President's course in dealing with the strike and pledging the full support of his power by the resources of the entire nation.

The losses in property and traffic during the conflict are placed at dlrs. 6,000,000.

A train was made up for San Francisco at Sacramento on Wednesday, under guard of a lieutenant and 21 artillerymen. When about two and a-half miles had been covered the train ran on to a long trestle bridge over the water. The engine immediately fell over, and was followed by two cars. The engine-driver and three privates were killed. Four privates were also injured, two fatally. A rail had been taken up and the fishplates removed, the rail being then restored to its proper place. The strikers deny all connexion with the disaster.

THE NEW RUSSIAN ARMOUR-PIERCING SHELL.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* sends a further account of the new projectile which was recently employed against English armour plates at the Okhta yard. He says: "The projectile is called the magnetic shell, a title which, if it is not intended to mislead, should give some clue to its composition. The Russians could hardly expect to employ this invention so conspicuously in the presence of a number of French and English scientific experts, and to keep the secret all to themselves. In fact, the foreign representatives soon formed their own conclusions. The magnetic shell, they believe, is not a new shell at all, but simply a new invention adaptable to any modern projectile. The Russians, indeed, stated that the magnetic improvement was applied to the old as well as to the Putilof improved Holtzer shell. As one of the shells which had undergone the secret process shown to us in an undamaged condition after having passed through one of the plates, exhibited no traces of fastening whereby the new invention could be attached to it, the spectators concluded that the said improvement must be a cap of softer metal held on to the top of the shell by the latter being in some way or other magnetised. This nurses the hard point of the shell at its impact, and so helps to penetrate the surface of the plate until it reaches the softer metal behind. Such are the shrewd guesses of men who understand these matters. The invention is by some attributed to Admiral Marakoff, President of the Technical Committee, one of the ablest officers in the Admiralty. He does not, however, openly accept the credit for it. There is good reason to believe that the magnetic shell is similar to a shell fitted with a wrought-iron cap mentioned in Capt. Orde Brown's book on armour, which was tried in England by General Inglis and Capt. English fifteen years ago. But, from the description given by Capt Orde Brown, the mode of attachment at that time was evidently at fault, not the principle. As very great interest is being taken by English naval men in these particular trials, I here give a summary of the total results as regards the tests of the armour plates completed to-day. The Brown 6-inch plate received altogether four rounds of the magnetic shell—one at normal firing, one at 15 deg., one at 20 deg., and one at 25 deg. The first three passed through the plate and backing intact, but the one at 25 deg. broke up after passing through. Cammell's 6-inch plate had one shell unbroken through both plate and backing at normal firing; one at an angle of 15 deg. through plate and backing was completely broken up; one at 20 deg. was pulverised, with penetration of only 3·3 inches; and two at 25 deg. were both pulverised, with indentations of 3·

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

In the House of Commons, on July 10, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India why the benefit of the exchange compensation allowance is denied to the European railway staff in India.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The extension of the benefit of the exchange compensation allowance to employes of the Guaranteed Railway Companies was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, in April last, and I understand that the Government of India have taken the necessary steps for giving effect to this sanction.

BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

On Thursday, July 12, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen asked the Secretary of State for India whether Lord Elgin and the Government of India, in their review of the last Annual Report of the Survey Department, concurred Sir Charles Elliott and the Government of Bengal for the excessive cost of the initial operations of the Behar Cadastral Survey; what is the actual cost, so far, of those operations; how far is this in excess of the estimated cost, and what proportion does it bear to the probable total cost; whether the Goverment of Bengal will bear the burden of any costs incurred by them in excess of their estimate; and what decision has been arrived at as to the incidence of the costs generally.

Mr. H. Fowler said: In reply to the first question, the Government of India, in their review, say: "The cost rate (of the survey) in Behar is still above the level, which it is hoped will be reached when the subordinates have had further practice and experience." I do not regard this statement as a censure on Sir C. Elliott and the Government of Bengal. 2. According to the Bengal Director's report, of which a Government review was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 6, 1894, the expenditure on the Behar Cadastral Survey and Record of Rights has been, from the beginning till September 30, 1893:—District Monufferpore, 19,252 rx.; districts Sarun and Chumparun, 14,306 rx.; total, 33,558 rx. I cannot state precisely what proportion this amount may bear to the total cost that will be incurred. 3. It is expected that the total cost of the operations in North Behar will not in the end exceed the estimate of 8 a. per acre given at page 131 of the Parliamentary Paper No. 188 of 1892. 4. I am still in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the shares in the cost to be borne by the Government treasury, the zemindars, and the ryots respectively.

PROFESSOR RHYS DAVIDS.

Mr. Bartley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether Professor T. W. Rhys Davids, who has just been granted the largest Civil List pension given this year, 200*l.*, a sixth of the whole sum granted to literary men and women in necessitous circumstances, was the same person as the professor of a similar name who was formerly in Ceylon, who was in receipt of a salary as secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, who was under fifty years of age, and who was starting directly after his proposed marriage on a remunerative lecturing tour in America?

Mr. Paul asked whether Mr. Rhys Davids was not one of the greatest living Oriental scholars and one of the greatest authorities on the history of Buddhism, and whether such studies were not as unremunerative to the individual as they were invaluable to the cause of learning and research?

Mr. Byles asked whether, if the pension had been granted for Oriental scholarship, there was any impropriety in the holder of it communicating his special knowledge to the public by means of lectures?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Professor Rhys Davids is one of the most distinguished Oriental scholars in this country, and the pension referred to was awarded to him mainly on this ground. I believe he is secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, but I have no information as to his salary or as to the other circumstances mentioned in the question. Civil List pensions are not intended, as the hon. member appears to suppose, for "literary men and women in necessitous circumstances." The sixth section of the Civil List Act (1 Vict., cap. 2) provides that they may be granted to "such persons only as have just claims on the Royal beneficence, or who, by their personal services to the Crown, by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country."

Mr. Bartley asked whether it was a fact that practically this bounty had always been given to reward those who were in necessitous circumstances; whether it had never yet been given to persons who were fairly well off and did not require it; and whether there were not a great number of necessitous persons in literature and science to whom this grant would have been of much greater service.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I must answer in the negative everyone of these questions. I have never yet heard that the late Lord Tennyson was in necessitous circumstances.

Mr. Bartley asked whether this professor was not an active member of the National Liberal Club. (Oh.)

The question was not answered.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir Seymour King: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has yet received an answer from the Government of India to his despatch sent from the India Office at the end of May this year, on the subject of the grievances of officers in the Staff Corps; whether he in is now in a position to lay upon the table the papers relating to these grievances, including the memorandum submitted to the late Commander-in-Chief and his suggestions thereon. And, whether any decision, and, if so, what, has been arrived at on the subject.

Mr. Schwann: To ask the secretary of State for India whether he has had his attention drawn to the facts that, at the Umaria Collieries, situated in the Central Provinces of India, belonging to the Indian Government, and which cost that Government 10 lakhs of rupees, the price of coal has been reduced by the Government manager first in 1892 to 5 rs. 8 a. per ton, and secondly in 1893 to 4 rs. 3 a. per ton; whether the Government accounts show that the working of the collieries produced a profit in 1891-92 of barely 3 per cent. on the capital employed, such result being arrived at by allowing less than 2 per cent. on the capital employed as a sinking fund, and without making any allowance for the interest paid by the Indian Government upon its loan capital, out of which the expenditure on the collieries has been provided; whether he is aware that the depreciation sinking fund allowed in English collieries is from 7½ to 10 per cent., and that, if such allowance for depreciation were made, the Umaria Collieries would appear by the accounts to be worked at a loss. Whether the chief consumer of the Umaria coal is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a company earning much more than its guaranteed dividend, and whether the successive reductions in price by the Government have consequently gone to reduce the cost of working of that line, and consequently to increase the dividends of the shareholders of the railway at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. And, whether he will interfere to prevent this proceeding on the part of the Indian Government.

Sir James Kitson: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the statement made by the Chairman of the East Indian Railway, who asserted, in his address to the shareholders at the last half-yearly meeting, that continued difficulties are met with in obtaining funds from the Government of India to meet the reasonable requirements of traders for increased or improved accommodation, and what is virtually an almost insuperable barrier has been set up against any extension of the undertaking; that the Board still finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining funds from the Government, while even the amount urgently required to provide carriages for the many thousands of passengers whom, in the absence of proper vehicles, it has been necessary to carry in goods-waggons and cattle trucks, has only been granted after repeated solicitation. And, whether he will take measures to remove the difficulties complained of, and afford railway companies in India the means of obtaining readily the necessary additional funds for meeting the requirements arising in the development of traffic on their lines.

Mr. John Ellis: To ask the Secretary of State for India what was the number of chests of opium sold for export to China during the months of April and May in the years 1893 and 1894, respectively.

Mr. Crossfield: To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that in a large number of criminal appeals preferred by convicts in the Central Gaol, Salem, to the headquarters' deputy magistrate of Salem since January, 1893, the results of the appeals were not communicated to the gaol authorities until after the release of the several appellants from gaol, on the expiration of their respective terms of imprisonment, and that in certain cases convicts were detained in prison beyond the period of their sentence pending the disposal of their appeal. Whether, notwithstanding that precise details as to these cases, collected from official documents had been published in the local papers; that formal complaints had been made to the authorities by the Superintendent of the Central Gaol, Salem, and the Government Visiting Committee; and that petitions had been presented to Government from the leading citizens, both European and Indian, yet the senior members of Council stated, on April 9, in reply to an inquiry by the Hon. Rangaiya Mayada, in the Madras Legislative Council, that the Government had no information on these matters; and, whether he will call for full information on the subject, and take steps, if the facts are as stated, to prevent further miscarriage of justice of this kind, and take proper notice of the conduct of all parties responsible for what has occurred.

THE WORSHIP OF "ST. LADAS."

MR. STEAD ON LORD ROSEBERY AND THE TURF.

THE "Character Sketch" in the forthcoming *Review of Reviews* is devoted to the winner of the Derby and its owner. The article, which is entitled "St Ladas," begins by asserting that racing has come to be the veritable religion of many millions. Mr. Stead says:—There is a Church to be disestablished—a kind of diabolic Church, but which has one great advantage over the Church of England by law established. It is thoroughly democratic, entirely voluntary, and intensely real. It is the Church of the Turf. To hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions, of Englishmen and women, horse-racing has become a veritable religion—a religion in which they have a real belief. It is a revival, or rather a survival, of ancient unadulterated paganism. Caligula made his horse a Consul, and fed the poor brute on gilded oats in palatial stables. But our people have gone one better than the Roman Emperor, for the object of their idolatry has been established on what is virtually the nineteenth century Olympus. To the immense majority the object of their devotion is worshipped unseen. But, seen or unseen, he is surrounded with all the mystery of an ancient oracle. He has his hierophants, his priests of the cave, and all the satellites which gather round the worship of the mysterious Invisible. However mysterious it may be, it is nevertheless real, and it has an organisation not as venerable, but almost as complex as that of the more historic churches. There are more professional bookmakers who dedicate the whole of their lives to their profession than there are incumbents in the Church of England, and if their assistants are included, the priesthood of the turf considerably outnumbers the ministers of all denominations. There are few indeed of the orthodox, whether of the clergy or the laity, who search the Scriptures with the regularity and punctuality which distinguish the followers of the rival creed. For the Church of the Turf has its scriptures which are known and read by all its members. In the Church of the Turf the supply of prophets is inexhaustible. Its array of seers is more imposing, so far as numbers are concerned than that which is to be found in any other Church of any other age. For good or for evil, this strange cult has rooted itself into the English race. The racehorse is much more of a national symbol than the British lion. Wherever the Englishman goes he takes his equine deity with him as punctiliously as other Englishmen take their Bibles and prayer-books.

After pointing out a great deal that can be said in defence of horse-racing, and the advantages, social, hygienic, and otherwise, which result from this sport of kings, the article continues:—

It is therefore not strange that the religion of the turf, like other religions, should produce its saints in the shape of equine prodigies which realise the ideal of their worshippers, combining the points of character and the capacities which, in the opinion of their worshippers, constitute the supreme excellence, and which therefore may be regarded as correrponding to those beatified mortals who imbibe so much of the spirit of religion in their life as to be canonised after death. This year is notable for the appearance of one of these saints of the turf. Ladas, the winner of the Two Thousand, the Newmarket Stakes, and the Derby, is by universal consent acknowledged to be the best horse we are likely to see before the twentieth century. Ladas, therefore, in the popular calendar may be regarded as St. Ladas, and as such he is much the most conspicuous personage which has figured upon the stage of the world during the last month.

NONCONFORMISTS AND HORSES.

Mr. Stead, who protests that, although he has never seen a horse-race in his life, he has always had an intense realising sense of companionship with horses, repels as a calumny the assertion that Nonconformists do not love horses as much as any other Englishmen:—"It is only a bad man who does not love a good horse. Nothing is more silly than the attempt made by some writers to pretend that Nonconformists, because they object to degrading horses to the level of dice, do not understand the natural liking of a man for his steed. The love and sympathy which most Englishmen and Englishwomen feel for horses are far too deeply seated in the vitals of our race to be rooted out by the accident of attendance at chapel instead of at church. No other animal is so closely associated with all that is most heroic and romantic in the history of mankind. It is a kind of communion of humanity, the nearest approach on the side of the quadrupeds to the communion of saints on the side of the angels."

THE GAMING HELL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Stead then addresses himself to betting. He says: "It is simple nonsense to imagine that the bulk of the interest excited in the victory of Ladas had even the remotest relation to the likeable qualities in the horse. Ladas to Lord Rosebery is rightly enough almost human. Every good man feels a friendship for his horse. But ninety-nine men out of a hundred who got excited about the Derby winner would laugh at the suggestion that Ladas touched them in the least as a realised sentient entity, capable of sharing to a certain limited extent in its own dumb way with the feelings of its master. Ladas to them, as to almost everybody else, was not a horse at all; Ladas was simply a gambling machine; and that as the Americans say, was 'all there is to it.' The beautiful gracious thoroughbred is to the horde of gamesters as little of a living breathing creature as the ball of ivory that is sent spinning in roulette. Ladas, in short, for practical purposes, to the immense majority is not a horse, but a mere gambling tool.

HOW BETTING COULD BE SUPPRESSED.

The general belief that nothing can be done is, Mr. Stead maintains, exactly contrary to the truth. "If public betting on racing is not suppressed, it is not because it cannot be suppressed; but because the will is wanting to suppress it. If Mr. Hawke and the Anti-Gambling League were to secure the return to the House of Commons of a large majority of their way of thinking, what is there to hinder such a majority from taking the following steps?—First to pass an Act prohibiting the publication of all odds and news of betting before the event, in order to prevent the constant stimulus and incitement to betting which the publication of such news supplies. Secondly, to pass an Act sending every newspaper proprietor to prison who publishes any returns of betting after the event, which could be proved to have had the effect of facilitating gambling. This may be objected to as an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the press. But that is another question. I am not discussing what ought to be done at present, but what could be done. If all betting news was eliminated from the newspapers, the anti-gambling majority would still be far from having exhausted all the resources of civilisation. What is there to hinder them passing an Act rendering every Chief Constable liable to prosecution if it can be proved that within the range of his jurisdiction betting took place on any race-course or public place without intervening to enforce the law? Further, what is there to prevent the Postmaster-General, if he were the nominee of the anti-gambling majority, from declaring that all telegrams relating to bets should be dealt with as telegrams are to-day which contain obscene and profane language? At present the telegraph department lays itself out to the uttermost to facilitate the transmission of betting intelligence from every betting-ring in the kingdom. All that could be stopped if not by a departmental order, then by a short Act of Parliament. If all other palliatives failed to limit the evil under consideration, there would remain as a last resource the drastic measure of the summary suppression of all racing in the kingdom.

BETTING AND THE PRESS.

"Betting to-day is the creation not so much of the race-course as of the newspapers. The one factor in the situation which has changed everything and practically universalised gambling is the newspaper, aided, no doubt by the telegraph department of the Post Office. If we could imagine that the newspapers did not appear, and that all betting telegrams were intercepted *en route*, ninety-nine out of the hundred bets now made would not be made." After urging that a law should be passed forbidding the publication of all sporting odds, before or after the event, and making penal the publication of all tips, and forbidding the dispatch of telegrams which are obviously intended to facilitate gambling, Mr. Stead concludes as follows:—

I would appeal to Lord Rosebery under these circumstances, not merely as the Prime Minister of England, but as the winner of the Derby, and as a man who has close personal knowledge and a predominant influence both on the turf and in Parliament, to devote his serious attention to this subject. If he does nothing the law may take its course, and we may see the whole racing fraternity threatened with outlawry. To this I should have very small objection, provided that I believed in the long run public opinion would support so drastic a measure of dealing with the subject. But this is not my opinion. Lord Rosebery at the present moment lies under a peculiar obligation to see to it that some practical *modus vivendi* is arrived at whereby racing can be carried on decently and legally, while closing the great national gambling hell which is practically conducted by the British press with the active assistance of the Government telegraphs. If the victory of Ladas should be the means of compelling its noble owner to realise the responsibility of his position and to deal with this question with a firm hand and a determination to cope with the British gaming hell with the same spirit with which his predecessors dealt with the lotteries and the gaming houses, then indeed will Ladas deserve to be regarded as St. Ladas in another than a turfite sense, and all Christian men and good citizens will have good reason to rejoice that Ladas carried off the Derby Stakes this year at Epsom.

ELEVEN THOUSAND GUINEAS FOR A "REYNOLDS."

A PICTURE sale in London on Saturday (July 7) was marked by a remarkable contest, which ended by bringing the highest price ever realized by auction in England. After the Fountaine collection had been disposed of—no bid at all having been obtained for a once famous Guido—the beautiful picture of lady Betty Delme and children, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was brought to the table amid a round of applause. This is by far the finest work of Sir Joshua that has appeared at Christie's in our day. It is in quite untouched condition, and only requires a coat of varnish to bring out the colours in all their original brilliancy. Lady Betty was the daughter of the fourth Earl of Carlisle, and married first, in 1769, Mr. Peter Delme, and secondly, in 1794, Captain Charles Garnier, R. N. She is frequently mentioned in the memoirs of that time. The picture now came straight from the house of the late Mr. Seymour Robert Delme, in Hampshire, and it was no secret that large offers had been made for it to the late owner, who had always refused them. Mr. Charles Wertheimer secured this treasure for 11,000 guineas. The price paid beats the previous record at Christie's by 400 guineas, the sum of 10,600 guineas having been paid for "The Crucifixion," by Raphael, in the Dudley sale, two years ago. The purchaser made an undoubtedly good bargain, securing one of the four or five finest existing works of Sir Joshua for several thousand pounds less than has frequently been paid for such works by private contract since the fashion for these pictures began to reach its height. The other very important Reynolds, the "Portrait of the Hon. Miss Monckton," full length, seated on a stone bench in a landscape, also excited no small competition.

It was bought by Mr. Agnew for 7,500 guineas. The third full length, the "Portrait of Miss Whitbread," was knocked down at 1,500 guineas to Mr. Battersby.

The following were the other most noticeable prices. We may premise that several of the Fountaine pictures were said to have been bought in. "The Choice of Paris," by W. Etty, R. A. (72in. by 108in.), painted in 1825 for the Earl of Darnley—500 guineas; "The Elements," a set of four figures of peasants, by D. Teniers (7in. by 5in.)—200 guineas; "Portrait of a Man," by Vandyck—320 guineas; a boy with a dog; and a boy, a pair, by F. Hals (11in. circle)—650 guineas; "A Calm," with a frigate at anchor, ships, and boats, by W. Van de Velde—730 guineas; "The Prodigal Son," by Rubens (40in. by 57in.)—800 guineas. By J. Ruysdael—"The Lake of Haarlem" (21in. by 36in.), from the Duval collection at Geneva—940 guineas; and "A View on the Brill River," under the appearance of strong breeze and impending rain (39in. by 51in.)—1,300 guineas. "A Rocky Landscape," by G. Poussin—250 guineas; "A Mascarade Scene," by Watteau (9in. by 7in.)—400 guineas; "The Dogana, Venice," a little picture of the highest quality, by F. Guardi—380 guineas; "Portrit of a Man," attributed to Antonello da Messina, but a Flemish picture, in all probability by Memling (11in. by 8in.)—405 guineas; and "Il Diamante," Venus stealing Cupid's bow, by Guido—£1,000. This was the upset price, and no further offer being made, the picture was thus bought in. By Sir J. Reynolds—"Portrait of Emily, Duchess of Leinster," in white and gold dress (30in. by 25in., oval)—500 guineas; "Portrait of Lady Louisa Conolly," in white dress and yellow cloak lined with ermine, painted in 1775, a good picture in very bad condition—700 guineas; and "Miss Stuart,"—215 guineas. "Portrait of William Pitt," in blue coat, by Gainsborough (30in. by 25in., oval), one of numerous repetitions of Gainsborough's portrait of Pitt.—410 guineas; "Portrait of Francis Horner, M. P.," by Sir H. Raeburn, R. A.—250 guineas; "The Madonna di Loreto," by Raffaelle (39in by 31in.)—250 guineas.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper is published giving a return which shows the military expenditure of the Government of India in India and England, for each year from 1875 to 1892-93. The paper states that the principal causes of increased expenditure in 1892-93, as compared with 1875-76, are as follows:—

The increase from 1875-76 to 1892-93 is 7,717,214 rx., of which the following is an explanation:—

		Rx.	Rx.
1.	Increase of troops: British ..... 10,753+891 rs.* =	938,672	
	Native ..... 19,2s0×343 rs. =	659,246	
			1,617,338
2.	Loss by exchange on pay of British soldiers, and on sterling expenditure		3,139,787
3.	Increase in home pensions, mainly due to the growth of the colonels' allowances, derived from a much larger number of officers than that now existing. The ordinary pensions have also been increased		929,822
4.	Native Army reserves		42,740
5.	Increase of pay of native cavalry		86,850
6.	Increases in Upper Burma		502,500
7.	Minor field operations		254,657
8.	Pensions to natives, due partly to various reorganisations, and partly to wars		206,571
9.	War Office arrears included in 1892-93		211,438
10.	Deferred pay		203,000
	Total		7,200,723

This leaves a balance of 516,491 rs. to be accounted for. There are many items which go to make up this increase, of which the following are the chief:—

11. Accelerated rates of promotion for medical and Staff Corps officers.
12. Increased pay to British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, and the establishment of paid lance ranks.
13. Increase of the Volunteer forces and of their allowances.
14. Creation of the Indian nursing service.
15. Various concessions to the native troops, as kit money, &c.
16. Higher prices for Australian horses owing to fall in exchange.
17. More expensive ordnance, rifles, and ammunition, and a larger allowance of the latter for musketry practice.
18. Increased pay of Roman Catholic priests.
19. Rise in prices, adding to the cost of feeding men and horses, and to the charges for compensation for dearness of food and forage.

On the other hand, there have been many reductions of various kinds during the years under review, which cannot be explained in the compass of this memorandum; they are fully detailed in various reviews of military expenditure from 1873 to 1893.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on June 12 and following days, in the year 1894, and for cadetships in the Royal Navy:—

	Marks		Marks
Saurin, G L	1695	Murray, J W	1299
Diggle, N W	1691	Edgell, J A	1298
Preston-Thomas, Q B	1656	Forsyth, D W O'B	1297
Roe, D W	1637	Plunkett, Hon E A R	1291
Waterlow, J B	1633	Bland, H S	1246
Gore, R E	1623	Mackinnon, E J G	1231
Money, B M	1534	Morres, S R	1276
Master, A B S H	1534	Chapman, C S	1272
Scriven, C T	1522	Greenwood, H	1264
Shipway, H S S	1519	Brookfield, E W H	1256
Forbes, C M	1515	Gibbs, H T C	1256
Strange, A L	1497	Goldsmith, M L	1250
Ramsay, Hon A R M	1493	Collinge, G	1220
Long C L	1483	Mitford, B T C G F	1249
Huntley, W E	1472	Miller, T C	1241
Collard, E C	1438	Mackenzie-Grieve, K M	1241
Woods, A W	1443	Hewett, G G P	1240
Hall, A W F	1435	Hewett, H E	1234
Grattan, H	1425	Sarel, C A M	1224
Harrison, G B	1411	Lewin, F H L	1220
Broster, P M	1408	Waller, J L	1217
Fairbairn, B W M	1381	Rae, H	1211
Van Straubenzee, P	1363	Parsons, R S	1208
Keppel, L W	1375	Scott, W P	1201
Smith, M P T	1367	Sherley-Price, R	1194
Hamilton, F C	1357	Whitfield, P	1184
French, W F	1356	Gotton-Salmond, K	1153
Groom, C H	1352	Scobell, C W B	1181
Scott, C A	1334	FOR COLONIAL CADETSHIPS.	
Sells, W P	1331		
Thoyts, R E	1316	Kunhardt, H R	717
Moir, D F	1301	Yule, J P	676

At the resumed coroner's inquiry, on the 5th instant, into the murder of Miss Dennis, whose body was found in a field near Southend, Robert Domethwaite, an umbrella-maker of Prittlewell, said, on Sunday evening, June 24, about ten minutes past ten, he was in the Leigh-road, near Prittlewell Vicarge, when he saw a man and a woman walking arm-in-arm. After he had passed them they turned towards the field where the body was found. The woman did not appear reluctant to go. Witness recognized the deceased's hat as the one the woman he saw was wearing. After hearing further evidence the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against James Canham Read.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3*s.* 6*d.* a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

ORDINARILY, writes a Danish paper, if oxygen, water nourishment, or heat be removed, death ensues. Experiments, however, have shown cases of suspended animation, in which the absence of one or more of these essentials to life has not produced death. Spallanzani experimented with a great many microscopic forms of life, and attained some interesting results. Some of them he dried eleven times, expecting to see them killed, but they revived every time. Doyere did the same, then heated them to 150 deg. F. and placed them in a vacuum for four weeks, but they revived when he poured water upon them. Baker kept them dry for four years, and then revived them by water. Lately, however, it has been proved that the forms which revive are not identical with those which were dried up. The animalcula themselves diet, but their eggs withstood the severe heating of 150 deg. In boiling water they would have perished.

Spallanzani has proved that the common snail may be deprived of any of the four conditions of life and yet survive. It simply retires within its shell and goes to sleep. Spallanzani cut small openings in the shells of the snails. Through these he could clearly see the functions of life in operation. As the temperature gradually diminished, these operations became weaker and weaker; at 0 deg. all movements ceased, and the snail appeared to be dead. As soon as the temperature was raised, movements indicative of life began again; by raising the temperature to normal height, the snail regained its normal powers. Thus the experimenter quickened and reduced life at his pleasure. To prove that the absence of heat suspends the snails' animation through the winter season, Spallanzani made the following experiments:—When the snail retired within its shell, it closed it hermetically, and both shell and operculum were impentrable to air. The scientist bored a very small hole in the operculum and fastened a fine glass tube in it, excluding the possibility of air getting in. He then placed the snail under water and forced air into the shell through the tube. If there were any fine openings in the shell or the operculum, or if the snail before entering had filled the shell with air, the air forced into it by means of the tube would cause air-bubbles to be visible through the shell; but Spallanzani could not detect any. He made another experiment to test this. He bored a hole in the operculum of another snail, and again fitted an air-tight glass tube into it and filled the tube with quicksilver. He then turned tube and snail upside down and dipped the end of the tube into a cup filled with quicksilver. If the snail's shell was absolutely without air the tube would show it, for it would act like a barometer. Spallanzani found that there was no air inside of the shell. During the winter he placed several "snail-barometers" side by side with ordinary barometers for comparison. The "snail-barometers" acted exactly as the regular barometers. Spallanzani, however, went further. It was possible, he thought, that the snail, before shutting himself up, might have laid in a supply of air. He therefore extended his experiments to many specimens, making examinations just after the snail had retired, in the middle of winter, and in the spring, and proved to his satisfaction that the snail had not breathed during the winter. He also kept a number of snails during the winter on the bottom of glass jars filled with water, oil, and quicksilver, proving conclusively that they had no air supply during that time. To prove that it is want of oxygen that puts the snails to sleep, he set them in a vessel filled with hydrogen. For about ten minutes the interior organs acted as usual, breathing the hydrogen; but suddenly they ceased, and the snail closed the shell by the operculum and lay still. At the end of five hours Spallanzani forced a little atmospheric air into the lungs of the snail, and almost immediately the heart began to act and the blood to circulate. When he stopped the supply of air the operations of life also stopped. The snail remained immobile when carbonic acid gas or hydrogen was forced in. It is, consequently, the oxygen which sets the organism in motion.

THE ART OF THE HOARDING.

SEVERAL well-known artists have contributed to the *New Review* their opinions on the "Art of the Hoarding." M. Jules Cheret comes first, and thinks "if the design is to be apt and effective, it is necessary that the artist should give special consideration to the subject he is about to illustrate, and here is the opportunity for a man with a lively and fertile imagination. My chief concern is always the attitude, expresson, and gesture of of the central figure. As soon as I found what appears to be an appropriate gesture, I put it on paper as rapidly as may be, neglecting all superfluous lines and irrelevant detail. I try to make my figure live. The whole design is arranged so as to emphasise, set off, and interpret the movement I wish to express. To paraphrase M. Laurent Tailhade's famous expression: 'Il faut que le geste soit beau.' Single figures are most effective. The designer of illustrated advertisements needs to be a psychologist, and, in addition to a well-trained artistic sense, should have a thorough knowledge of the logical and optical laws that govern his craft. His aim should be to find something that will arrest the attention and appeal to the imagination of the average passer-by as he glances at the advertisement from the street pavement or from the top of an omnibus; and, to my mind, no means are so well adapted to this end as a simple and pleasing but striking design executed in colours at once brilliant and harmonious."

Mr. Dudley Hardy says:—"There is undoubtedly great scope for art in connection with advertising, but it ceases to be such when out of harmony with its surroundings. When dealing with an advertisement, simplicity will be found the secret of success. For example, single figures are more effective than a group. Neither do I believe in any necessity for an elaborate background. The French, who have devoted considerable attention to this form of art, always make simplicity their first aim. As to making pictorial advertisement a special study, I do not think that this is necessary. One learns most by one's own failures, and by keeping the eyes open to see which advertisements are the most effective and artistic. Any artist may develop a new idea, and utilise it when designing an advertisement, but the capacity for suiting his design to the open air, and to any position, can only come by observation and by repeated trials. I certainly do not approve of the extent to which advertising is carried in these days, and like many others I would, if I could, protect our hill-sides, hedges, fields, fishing-boats, and sky from the enterprising advertiser. It is surely intolerable to be always coming across in rural districts some huge and perhaps hideous poster which, whatever be its merits, is utterly out of harmony with its surroundings. As for sky-signs, the mere idea of them is ghastly, and when commercial enterprize is pushed to such a pitch it is, perhaps, about time that legislation should step in."

The third and last writer is Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, who holds that "Advertisement is an absolute necessity of modern life, and if it can be made beautiful as well as obvious, so much the better for the makers of soap and the public who are likely to wash. The popular idea of a picture is something told in oil or writ in water to be hung on a room's wall or in a picture-gallery to perplex an artless public. No one expects it to serve a useful purpose or take a par in every-day existence. Our modern painter has merely to give a picture a good name and hang it. Now, the poster first of all justifies its existence on the grounds of utility, and should it further aspire to beauty of line and colour, may not our hoardings claim kinship with the galleries, and the designers of *affiches* pose as proudly in the public eye as the masters of Holland Road or Bond Street Barbizon (and, recollect, no gate money, no catalogue)?"

OUR Hongkong contemporary writes:—The plague continues to occupy public attention, but we are glad to be able to intimate a large reduction both in the number of new cases and in the number of deaths. All the Europeans in hospital are doing well. The sick Japanese doctors have been very ill, and at one time one of them was despaired of, but according to latest accounts from the *Hygeia* both are improving. The tug-of-war between the Governor and the Permanent Committee has, so far at least, resulted in a victory for the Permanent Committee. All the medical men engaged on plague work reported unfavourably upon the native hospital at Lai-chi-kok to which his Excellency had given the Chinese permission to take their sick. As yet, therefore, no patients have been allowed by the Permanent Committee to go to Lai-chi-kok, in spite of his Excellency's permission. Later accounts of this hospital are more favourable, European methods of cleansing and disinfecting the hospital, and a better system of burial having been adopted. It might safely be said that the epidemic is over.

THE sale of the site of her Majesty's Theatre, on the 25th instant, was looked forward to with much interest. There was talk some time ago of erecting a large hotel, designed on American principles, on it, but the project was then too vast to be successful. The demand for hotels—and flats, too, as witness the Duke of Bedford's intention with regard to his Bloomsbury estate—has grown a good deal of late, and we are not surprised to hear that the idea has not been altogether abandoned.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

THE following letter is from the pen of Mr. Holt Hallett:—

35 Bryanston Street, London, W.

To the President of the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce. Sir,—Our Chamber having for many years done all in its power to urge a more rapid extension of railways in India upon the Home and Indian Government, and having formerly done me the honour to invite me to address it on the subject, I think it well to forward for its consideration the following criticism upon the Resolution of the Governor-General of India in Council on "Railway Extension in India," which you will find printed in the Supplement of the "Homeward Mail," of Oct. 9, 1893.

1. The concessions offered in paragraph 2 of the Resolution are rendered nugatory by being made a matter of bargaining by paragraph 4. There are therefore no concessions offered. The statements in paragraph 2 merely imply what concessions the Government of India may, after years of haggling, be induced to grant, partly or in whole to a company willing to construct any one of the railways that the Government does not think fit to undertake from its own resources.

2. The companies, with a falling exchange which seriously decreases net profits when remitted to this country, are to be at the mercy of the Government in respect to rates and fares over their lines.

3. The Government under paragraph 5 offers to undertake the construction of the railway or railways on behalf of persons who may have provided the necessary capital, but neglects to state whether or not it will charge for such supervision, and, if it does charge, to what extent the company is to be debited. The Government establishments are huge, ramifying up to the director-general of railways and the accountant-general and their office establishments. Would part of the salaries of such officials be included?

4. Under the heading "Lines to be connected with State Railways," it is stated in paragraph 5 that:—"Charges for home board direction of branch railways will be excluded from the arrangement, and will be defrayed out of the share of the receipts pertaining to the branch railway."

This is intended to whittle down the possible 4 per cent. dividend, and will tend against the possibility of such railways being placed upon the market.

5. By clause 2 of paragraph 13 "No capital expenditure by the branch railway company, will be allowed as between the Secretary of State and the company, unless the prior sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained."

All promoters' expenses are, therefore, to be disallowed. This clause nullifies the whole supposed object of the resolution by specially denying the influential promoter the price of his co-operation, that co-operation being absolutely indispensable to the floating of any considerable enterprise. The resolution, as far as railway development is concerned, is therefore so much waste paper. No syndicate would ever place a railway on the market with the certainty of an entire loss of promotion money.

6. In the despatch, dated Jan. 23, 1883, of the Government of India to the Secretary of State it is stated that:—

"The conditions of purchase, as well as the time after which the right can be exercised, might form the subject of negotiation in each case. As regards the period, thirty years seems to us to be a suitable term." Such being the case, why, if the Government truly desires private capitalists to undertake the lines, does it, in clause 1 of paragraph 10 fix the time of purchase "at the expiration of twenty-one years"?

7. No inducements other than free land are offered for the construction of "Lines to be connected with railways belonging to, or worked by, guaranteed or assisted companies," except perhaps, "the carriage of stores and materials over State lines at favourable rates."

The resolution, after the long-pretended desire of the Government of India to encourage the expenditure of private capital on railway enterprise in India, must be highly disappointing to our Chamber and indeed to all interested in developing our trade, and in the increased prosperity of our fellow-subjects in that country.—I am, sir, very faithfully yours,

(Signed) HOLT S. HALLETT,
Honrary member of the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY, 10.

4th Hussars—Sergt H T McClellan, from 9th Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut F Lee, seconded.

7th Hussars—Capt D Haig is seconded for service on the Staff.

14th Hussars—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Sec Lieut B H H Mathew-Lannowe, from the Duke of Edinburgh's own Edinburgh Artillery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, which was notified in the "Gazette" of June 1, 1894, is cancelled.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt W E Sturges is seconded for service on the Staff.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Major C H Smith is placed on retired pay.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Qmr-Sergt J Greer to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt E Pettit, deceased.

Border Regt—Capt H S Mayhew is seconded for service on the Staff.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Capt D Baird is seconded for service on the Staff.

Essex Regt—Lieut R F Walters is seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Dept.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Major N L Pearse retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Capt H Crosbie from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to be Major, vice N L Pearse.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt J K Watson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Capt F P Cockburn retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Supernumerary Capt H M R Menzies to be Captain, vice F P Cockburn; Sergt-Instr of Musketry H J Kreyer, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C L S Browne, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt and Brevet-Major H G Lang retires on retired pay.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sergt H J Kinsman, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A E Mainwaring, promoted.

Staff—Major R M Hyslop, R E, to be an Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications at Headquarters, vice Col F W Nixon, who has vacated that apointment; Capt C W King, A S C, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General vice Major J Stapple, A S C, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt J W G Dawkins, R A, to be a Brigade-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major F G Stone, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has exp

INDIGESTION
CURED BY
PEPSALIA.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE ALWAYS SLUGGISH IN HOT CLIMATES. PEPSALIA, USED INSTEAD OF TABLE SALT, WILL ABSOLUTELY DIGEST YOUR FOOD. BY USING PEPSALIA YOU AID DIGESTION AND THIS KEEPS YOU IN GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.

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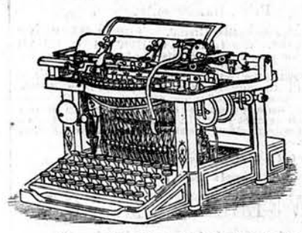

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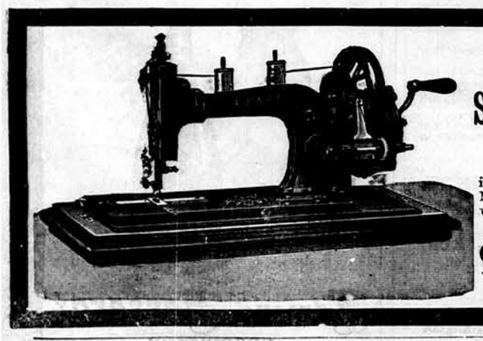

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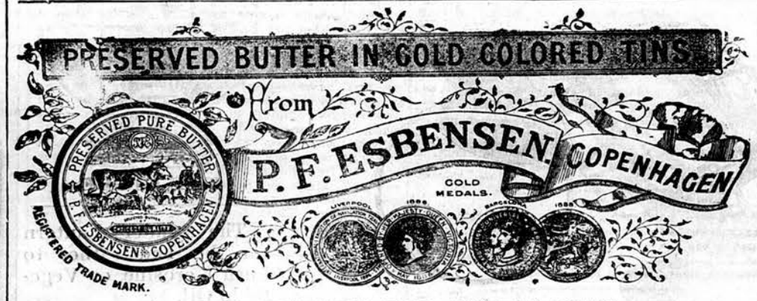

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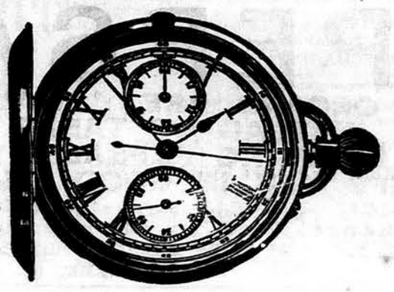

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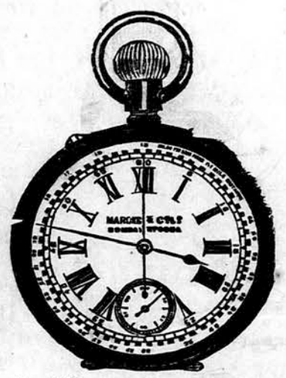

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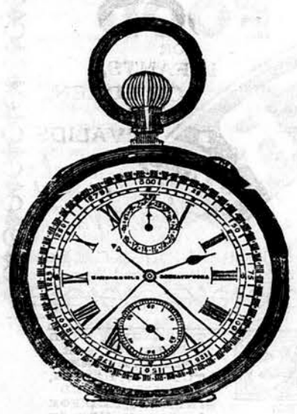

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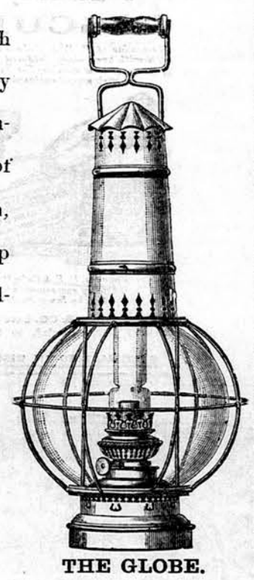

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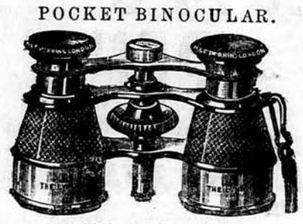

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